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U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE MAKES SALT-II MORE DIFFICULT

LD180136 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] Having announced that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, SALT-II, are nearing completion the U.S. administration has launched a campaign in support of the new agreement. The purpose of the campaign, it is pointed out, is in explaining the advantages this agreement carries not only for the peace and security of all nations but first of all for the United States itself, to put pressure on the opponents of SALT-II, on the countless lobbyists of the military-industrial complex, who are trying to use the Senate to prevent the agreement. During this campaign speakers in support of the agreement have been Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and the presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. It's expected that voices favoring SALT-II by the Pentagon leader and by the person known as a hardliner against the Soviet Union should sound with particular conviction. They did sound that way.

However, in the United States a majority of people support, not oppose SALT-II. Having agreed with the arguments used by Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski in support of the agreement that, as the defense secretary put it, will become an element of stability not only in the military sense but in terms of global political balance, the bulk of the American public will be greatly embarrassed by other statements of these administration spokesmen: Take their frank admissions that Washington intends to simultaneously build up its military might, deploy new systems of strategic weapons--cruise missiles, Trident submarines and MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles.

SALT-II supporters are naturally alarmed by the decision just announced of the United States Strategic Air Command, an announcement made with the knowledge of the White House, about holding a large military exercise codenamed Global Shield. Officially the exercise should imitate nuclear war, but actually this will be an imitation of a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union as plans stand. A large number of strategic bombers will fly towards the Soviet borders. For what purpose? Let's assume the idea is to have the SALT-II opponents change their minds, to prove something to them by this demonstration of hostility toward our country. If this is so, legitimate questions arise. Isn't the game going too far? Won't it backfire? There's something alarming to indicate these are not rhetorical questions.

There's another side to this far-reaching game by the SALT opponents. The question is how would the Americans view such an imitation were it to proceed from the Soviet Union even if the contention was made that the imitation was being undertaken in the interests of SALT-II? One expects the Americans would not see any logic in such an imitation. On the contrary, the action would be viewed as an obstacle on the way to agreement. Without doubt there would be nervous talk about a Soviet threat. There's another example of such double standards, one for America and the other for its partner. SALT-II will be an agreement between two sides, and yet some people in the United States are acting as if it is necessary to get the signature of America alone and the Soviet one is guaranteed. This is a delusion. The Soviet Union does need the agreement, yet the United States needs it as much, which was clearly stressed both by Harold Brown and by Zbigniew Brzezinski. But the practical actions of the U.S. administration create the impression this delusion has now become stable. Naturally each country safeguards primarily its own interests, but it is also apparent that if paramount importance is attached to these interests and if they are opposed to general interests, the two sides will never reach agreement. As far as one can judge the U.S. Government has now taken a line to achieve a final SALT-II agreement with the Soviet Union and to obtain Senate ratification of the agreement. That's why it is deplorable that by playing up to the hawks it confirms the old truth that one cannot worship all the gods at once. The U.S. Government is objectively making the way to agreement difficult.

TASS NOTES SALT DELEGATION LEADERS HOLD GENEVA TALKS

LD231728 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 23, TASS--A meeting of heads of delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons was held here today.

MOSCOW WELCOMES WHITE HOUSE PRESS BRIEFING ON SALT

LD231914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Georgiy Dzherkvelov]

[Text] We should like to start today's review of reports by news agencies with a REUTER cable from Washington. Its headline reads: SALT--The White House Is Holding a Briefing Today for Press Representatives on the Progress of the Soviet-U.S. Talks on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Armaments.

It is quite possible that this government action is required to explain to the Americans the essence of the agreement, its positive sides, and appeal to the press to give objective coverage of the progress of the talks. It should be said that if this is the true state of affairs, then such White House action is more than appropriate. Lately, opponents of the agreement have noticeably stepped up their efforts in their attempt to prove that the agreement supposedly does not conform to U.S. interests, that the United States has no opportunity to check its implementation by the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the pseudo-arguments of the opponents of detente exert a definite influence on the U.S. public. This is why it is one of the paramount tasks at the present time to refute these fabrications and create conditions for the signing and consequent ratification of this most important Soviet-U.S. document by the U.S. Senate.

By the way, the U.S. Congress resumes work today. The federal draft budget for the coming financial year remains one of the most important items on the agenda. Planned Pentagon appropriations are once again a record level. They amount to over $138 billion. The military-industrial complex is trying to get through Congress a decision to develop a new generation of mass annihilation weapons. It includes: MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident submarines, neutron bombs, new strategic bombers.

By the way, all this is done against a backdrop of the very same propaganda campaign on the imaginary Soviet threat and the military weakness of the United States. Undoubtedly, this is to the detriment of Soviet-U.S. relations and, in particular, to the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

A number of sober-minded legislators intend to come out against the whipping-up of war hysteria. For instance, Holtzman, member of the House of Representatives, expressed her intention to introduce an amendment to the draft budget which would envisage a reduction in military appropriations by $12 billion. McGovern will introduce similar amendment in the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION PROGRAM ON CURRENT ISSUES, EVENTS

LD200129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1220 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program--presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov and international affairs journalist Oleg Anichkin--recorded]

Giscard's Forthcoming Visit

[Excerpts]

[Krasikov] And now President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is arriving in the Soviet Union, to put it frankly, at a complicated and important moment. This complexity, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, is not caused by any difficulties in French-Soviet relations. On the contrary, our relations with France are developing completely favorably. They are clearly oriented towards deepening cooperation and detente, towards consolidating the principles of good-neighborliness in international life.

The difficulties arise from the activity of those ill-assorted forces which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, are trying to draw the world back to the times of the cold war, to strike out everything positive in world politics that has been achieved with the active participation of the USSR, France and a number of other countries.

Europe has gained more than other regions from detente, despite the large, and in our view excessive, concentration of arms and troops in the region. So far it has felt less than other regions the influence of those negative processes which oppose detente as the main direction of contemporary international development. But there is still quite a lot of work to be done in order to eliminate disputes and in order that agreement between states can grow and strengthen. And here, as before, a lot will depend on the joint action and harmony of activities of the Soviet Union and France.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the development of Soviet-French cooperation probably meets with some difficulties.

[Krasikov] Of course, as in all great matters, French-Soviet cooperation does have its problems and its difficulties. But what should be stressed is that we are talking about problems of growth, about problems which can be solved within the framework of the existing system of relations between our two countries.

What is of importance here? It is important that both the Soviet Union and France are determined to advance along the path of all-round development of friendly cooperation, cooperation for the good not only of their own peoples, but also that of peoples of other countries. For, as the heads of state have stressed many times, in both capitals, this cooperation does not harm anybody's interests; it is of benefit to everybody.

A few days ago, I returned from France, where I was invited along with three colleagues, Soviet journalists, by the government of that country. Our visit coincided with the preparations for the visit to the Soviet Union by President Giscard d'Estaing. In Paris we had many interesting meetings in the Elysee Palace, Matignon and the Quai d'Orsay. We talked with representatives of France's economic circles, and also, of course, with many public figures. Everywhere we were told that France expects much, very much, from President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's forthcoming talks in the Soviet Union, that it aspires for further expansion of cooperation with our country.

Well, I think it would be right to say and to emphasize that such is also the position of the Soviet people and such is also their mood and wish on the eve of the new top-level meeting.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

We have received many letters raising a number of questions connected with the problem of limiting the arms race, in particular the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT agreement. Three letters were sent by Stampakov of Moscow, Ryabushkin of Krasnoyarsk and many others. We have passed your letters, esteemed comrades, to international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

SALT Talks

[Anichkin] The Soviet-American SALT II negotiations are of great importance, not only for the further development of relations between our states, but also for the solution of other major international problems. These negotiations have a long and complex history. By a special agreement signed in 1973, the basis for the conduct of the negotiations was formulated. The gist of it is as follows: The new SALT agreements must take account of the principles of equality and equal security, and recognize the fact that attempts to obtain unilateral advantages, directly or indirectly, would be incompatible with the consolidation of relations of peace between the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Kosovan] Conservative forces in the United States have tried to make a bid to obtain military advantages over the Soviet Union. The Carter administration has displayed indecision and inconsistency, with one eye on the opponents of the agreement. A tendency has been displayed to try to link the fate of the agreement with other political problems so as to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. Oleg Nikolayevich, here is a question: There has been a delay in concluding the SALT-II agreement. What is the reason for this?

[Anichkin] There has indeed been a delay. Over 6 years have elapsed since the negotiations began on working out a SALT II agreement. A year and a half has elapsed since the expiry of the provisional agreement signed in 1972. The unjustified delay in concluding the SALT II agreement cannot simply be explained by the fact that the problem itself, and the nature of the negotiations, are very complex and difficult. In the history of Soviet-American negotiations, there have been instances more than once of the American side reneging on the agreed principles of their conduct, and time and persistent effort have been needed to get the negotiations back on their former basis.

[Kosovan] Is it possible to give an overall opinion about the new agreement?

[Anichkin] The new Soviet-American SALT agreement, if of course it actually is signed and ratified, represents an important practical measure towards halting the arms race. It provides for both a quantitative and qualitative limitation on strategic offensive weapons. The way is opened to a new stage for the conduct of the negotiations, with the aim of stopping the creation of new systems of such weapons. The SALT II agreement will create for several years a certain barrier in the path of the further stockpiling of the most destructive and expensive forms of weapons. The implementation of stage two of the agreement will do no harm at all to the security of the Soviet Union or the United States. On the contrary, it will strengthen it.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is now common knowledge that thanks to the constructive position of the USSR, the prerequisites for the achievement of a SALT II agreement have been created, assuming the American side does not put new difficulties in the way. The risk of letting this opportunity slip by makes the present moment a particularly responsible one. They should realize in the United States what negative consequences would ensue for the United States itself if the negotiations should fail. What can be said in this connection about the reaction of the American public, politicans and statesmen?

[Anichkin] To all appearances, the question of the Soviet-American agreement is now at the center of attention of American political life. Support for the agreement has been expressed by the defense secretary and the President's assistant for national security. The American public, as shown by the opinion polls, are in favor of the early signing of an agreement, considering that this measure could not only provide security for the American people, but also produce practical benefits. One can also quote statements by eminent diplomats and historians, speaking with the wisdom of experience and knowledge. For instance, Kennan, a former U.S. ambassador in the Soviet Union and a veteran of American diplomacy, said that the signing and ratification of the agreement--I quote--would improve the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations. The Soviet Union, he said, has devoted itself most seriously to the implementation of social and industrial development programs. They know very well in the Soviet Union that a nuclear war between the world's two biggest powers would have catastrophic consequences.

[Kosovan] But all the same, there are still active opponents of an agreement in the United States.

[Anichkin] Yes, such forces do exist, of course, and they are doing all they can to prevent the achievement of a SALT II agreement. The opponents of the agreement are particularly active when a possibility that it might be concluded arises. These forces consist of a conglomeration of people representing high-ranking servicemen, so-called theoretical specialists on questions of strategy and organizations such as the Committee for the Present Danger. As a rule, they make play with the thesis of defending the so-called interests of national security of the United States. The opponents of the Soviet-American agreement, in their arguments, keep harping on the same thing: The Soviet Union is alleged to want by aid of this treaty to obtain strategic superiority. They clearly do not want to take the objective factors of our age into account, or the principled position of our state. It is known that the Soviet Union does not set itself the aim of achieving military superiority; and this very concept loses all sense at the existing level of the huge arsenals of stockpiled nuclear weapons and the existing means for their delivery.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I should like to add that the arguments put forward by circles with an interest in the development and production of nuclear weapons about the need to limit the new agreement both in its period of effect and by removing from its jusisdiction experimental low-power nuclear explosions could lead to the effect of virtually nullifying the treaty, and to it being impossible for other states with nuclear weapons or the means of starting production of them to accede to it. [as received--Kosovan apparently begins speaking here about a comprehensive test ban agreement among the U.S., the USSR and the U.K.]

[Anichkin] It is absolutely clear that the banning of nuclear weapons tests and a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes will be accepted in the world as a clearly formulated expression of the determination of the USSR and the United States to achieve a reduction in the role and significance of military factors, primarily nuclear weapons, in safeguarding national security and independence.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, apart from this the preservation of the well-known tension in Soviet-American relations is furthered by the Carter administration's attempts to utilize the human rights problem in order to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. The exaggeration of this problem in the United States is leading to the appearance of additional difficulties in the overall atmosphere of mutual relations.

[Anichkin] In that case it is relevant to quote the statement by the well-known American diplomat Yost.

The new strategic arms limitation agreement, he has noted, corresponds with the national interests of the United States and should not be artificially linked with other problems. The hope of the opponents of detente that blocking the accord will help them to achieve some kind of political concessions on the part of the Soviet Union he has stated, is completely irrational.

The new Soviet-American SALT-II agreement may be more than a significant disarmament measure. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech of 2 March that conclusion of a SALT II treaty would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the international climate as a whole. This point is of extremely great significance and this is noted by eminent American politicians. Fulbright, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, believes that extensive normalization of the whole complex of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and further cooperation between them could help to save mankind from the nuclear threat. There is no other path.

[Kosovan] (Azhgipkov) of Vologodskaya Oblast and (Rozhnov) of Kishinev ask to be told about the events in Uganda.

Events in Uganda

Well, a border conflict broke out last October between the neighboring African countries of Uganda and Tanzania. Appeals by many states of the OAU to solve the dispute by peaceful means failed to prevent the further broadening of hostilities. By the end of March Tanzanian troops and detachments of Ugandan rebels captured a considerable part of Ugandan territory and closed in on its capital, Kampala, and on 11 April seized the city following a bombardment. Radio Kampala announced that power had been transferred to the hands of the Uganda National Liberation Front. It had been set up at a conference of representatives of about 20 emigre organizations which was held in the Tanzanian town of Moshi. Yusuf Lule, chairman of the Executive Council of the front, formerly rector of the University College of Makerere, was proclaimed the country's president. On 18 April the front's troops proclaimed the country's president and Tanzanian units seized one of the last strongholds of the overthrown President Amin. There has been no word as yet of his fate. Western news agencies have been naming a number of countries as his possible whereabouts--the Sudan, and Libya.

It is not the first time that the international public has focused its attention on events in East Africa. The peoples in this part of the African Continent have sometimes had to live through difficult and bloody conflicts of a tribal, religious, political and economic character. Their roots go to the recent colonial past. And in this sense the events in Uganda are not an exception.

This country, with its population of 12 million was once a protectorate and later a dominion of Great Britain. Uganda became independent in 1963. Despite the abundance of natural riches, Uganda occupies one of the lowest places in the world with regard to per capita income. The state of its economy greatly depends on foreign, primarily British and U.S., monopolies.

The enormous dependence of African states on world capitalism is used, as before, by neocolonialist circles in the West to undermine the national liberation movement and to continue exploiting the peoples in this continent. By all appearances, the main reason for the difficulties that Uganda is now going through lies in this.

As far as the policy of the new government is concerned, well, as its head, Yusuf Lule stated, on the domestic scene it will concentrate its efforts on rebuilding the economy, the transport system and the work of industrial enterprises. According to Yusuf Lule, Uganda intends to establish relations of cooperation with all African countries, first and foremost its neighbors, and to continue its policy of nonalinement.

AWACS System

(Kondourov) of Moscow and (Dementyev) of Leningradskaya Oblast would like some information on the system of flying radars--AWACS.

The flying radars or the so-called aerial warning system--AWACS--consist of modified Boeing-707 planes which carry various equipment.

According to the Pentagon strategists' plan, they should constantly cruise over the border with socialist countries in order to survey their territories from an altitude. According to Western news agencies, after this year is over the United States will deliver the first flying radars to West Europe.

NATO's acquisition of the American system illustrates a greater military integration of the NATO members under the auspices of the United States. The purchase of the system enabling spying from the air will cost the members of NATO much. Suffice it to say that the cost of the first batch of 18 aircraft designated for West Europe reaches nearly $2 billion. In other words, U.S. monopolies will earn giant profits at the expense of the European taxpayers. This also means that the dependence of West Europe on the United States, especially on a military and technological level, will become greater.

The adoption of the AWACS system was yet another attempt to involve France in the military make-up of the North Atlantic bloc. However, intending to steer an independent course in the future, too, France declined to participate in the creation of the AWACS system.

In order to impose this costly system on its allies, the Pentagon has once again used the false myth of the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union. The Pentagon strategists are trying to present the encircling network of flying radars as a necessary security measure for the West in the face of a Soviet threat.

China's State Budget

In front of me is a letter from (Ozerov) of Dnepropetrovsk. He wants to know about China's state budget.

First of all one has to say that the Chinese news media in effect give no information about the country's budget. For example, the target figures and tasks of the Fourth 5-Year Plan were not published. In a report at the session of the All-China Council of People's Representatives in February 1978, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, prime minister of the PRC State Council, admitted that in the 1974-76 period alone the country's industrial production fell short to the tune of approximately 100 billion yuan, with steel amounting to 28 million tons, and financial revenue worth 40 billion yuan. The whole of the national economy was almost on the verge of disaster.

Beijing is now strenuously clamoring for a policy to turn China into a powerful industrial power by the end of the twentieth century. It was mapped out at the 11th Congress of the CCP in August 1977. At the basis of this policy lies the aim of implementing the so-called four modernizations in China, radical changes in agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology. Time will show how feasible Beijing's ambitious plans are, but even now many Chinese leaders are admitting that they are unrealistic. The fact of the matter is that the four modernizations campaign presents the same old Maoist course of building up, in the main, China's military potential, to turning it into a militarist superpower and preparating for war. And the lion's share of national resources will be channeled towards solving this task.

The policy in itself virtually calls into question the possibility of improving the people's lives in the conceivable future.

Western economists believe that direct military expenditure in China has amounted to over 40 percent of the whole of the country's budget, and only 10 percent goes to agriculture and light industry, where the greater part of the Chinese population is employed.

UK's Margaret Thatcher

And, to conclude our broadcast, our usual "who's who" feature. Today we tell you about Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party of Great Britain. We have been asked about this by (Plotnikov) from Zhitomir, (Arbiyeka) from Kiev and others.

Margaret Thatcher is 53; she was born in Grantham, Lincolnshire. She comes from a petit-bourgeois environment. She graduated from Oxford, one of the country's privileged universities. Her husband, Denis Thatcher, is an influential figure in the British business world.

Thatcher started in politics at an early age. A member of Parliament since 1959, in 1975 she became the first woman in British history to lead a political party, and, curiously, the leader of the Conservatives, a party which has always opposed changes and innovations. In February 1975 Thatcher replaced Edward Heath, the former party leader. Earlier, she had been minister of education and science in the previous Conservative government. Then, in the shadow cabinet, she was engaged in issues of the environment, and later, financial problems.

What are her political views? Let us turn to the British press. The papers used to say about Edward Heath that he pursued a hard line in relation to the trade unions and made maximum efforts to safeguard the interests of big business. Well, those same papers noted, with Thatcher in mind, and I quote, that she is turning out to be probably more rightwing than Heath. THE DAILY MIRROR, in particular, said that Thatcher belongs to those Tories who support cuts in public spending, restricting the rights of the unions, and, in particular, the right to strike.

In the field of foreign policy, Thatcher has more than once spoken out as a supporter of the cold war and attacked the policy of detente. She loves from time to time to repeat words about an allegedly existent Soviet threat, scaring the man in the street about the "Red danger." In this connection many people in Britain are now talking about another danger, a "blue" one--the traditional color of the British Conservatives.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION SESSION IN PRAGUE ENDS

LD222018 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

["In the Name of Strengthening International Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, April 22, TASS--The session of the Interparliamentary Union has closed here. The draft resolutions prepared by MP's of 73 countries, that are to be tabled for endorsement by the autumn session of the Interparliamentary Union in Caracas (Venezuela) in September 1979, contain recommendations to parliaments and governments on a wide range of issues pertaining to a further strengthening of international security and developing international cooperation.

The MP's call upon the states having nuclear weapons that they conclude a treaty on termination of nuclear weapon tests. They express the wish that the USSR and the USA speed up the conclusion of a SALT-II treaty and propose that a world disarmament conference be called soon.

The draft resolution on the occasion of the International Year of the Child urges the parliaments to cut military budgets and use the funds thus released for improving the position of children, particularly in the developing countries.

The draft resolution on questions of education, science and culture stress that the activity of mass media must contribute towards improvement of relations among states with respect for their sovereignty and national laws.

The Interparliamentary Union urges in another draft resolution that an end be put to aid to the racialist regimes of the South African Republic and Rhodesia, that efforts be made for the implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Organization concerning the elimination of all vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Interparliamentary Union Council admitted to the union Bangladesh, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique and the Philippines.

The session of the Interparliamentary Union in Prague has shown that with a realistic approach to most important problems of the present, representatives of different countries can reach correct and mutually acceptable decisions directed at strengthening international peace and developing international cooperation.

PUGWASH MOVEMENT SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN HELSINKI

LD221850 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Klochko reports:

The symposium of representatives of the Pugwash movement ended here today. It was attended by scientists of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Britain, Canada, the USA, the FRG, Finland, and other countries.

For two days the participants in the symposium discussed European security problems as well as matters connected with ensuring peace throughout the world, preventing a nuclear war, and deepening detente.

During the symposium, the delegates condemned plans for the creation of neutron weapons and pointed out that the production of such weapons would cause a new escalation of the arms race. The representatives of the Pugwash movement emphasized the importance of a continuation of the policy of detente, implementing the final act of the European conference and new efforts by scientists and the public in the struggle for an end to the arms race and for a ban on nuclear weapons. An imperative necessity to make the policy of detente irreversible and spread detente over to all the parts of the world [word indistinct] at the symposium.

The participants in the symposium declared for an earliest signing of an new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms and for achieving progress at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S VISIT

Ponomarev, Kirillin Attend Reception

LD231545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 79 p 7 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Guests From the United States in Moscow"]

[Text] M. Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 19 April to mark the Moscow stay of a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by J. Brademas, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the House. Attending the reception on the Soviet side were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Foreign Ministry and of a number of other ministries and departments.

On the same day the delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall. The congressmen honored with a minute's silence the memory of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism for lasting peace on earth.

Congressman Wirth Interviewed

LD201602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] A delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is in Moscow. Our correspondent Andrey Ptachnikov reports:

The American congressmen are in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They have already visited Tbilisi, Leningrad and at present they are getting acquainted with Moscow. I asked Timothy Wirth, who in the U.S. Congress represents the Democratic Party from Colorado, to share his impressions of this trip with me. I asked him one specific question--I am speaking about the new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. I asked Timothy Wirth to express his point of view on this question.

[Wirth--Begin recording in English fading into Russian translation] My colleagues and I hope that the SALT-II agreement will soon be signed, and I would also like to express hope that it will be ratified in the U.S. Congress. This would be a big step on the way to reducing international tension and improving Soviet-American relations. There exist serious differences between our countries on a number of questions, but both the United States and the Soviet Union are striving for peace. [end recording]

I look to the future with optimism, Timothy Wirth said in conclusion. I believe that the signing of the SALT-II agreement will open the way towards achieving SALT-III and other agreements aimed at curbing the arms race.

TASS Correspondent Interviews Brademas

LD221935 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 22, TASS--The meetings in Moscow between members of the U.S. Congress and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet were constructive and useful, a TASS correspondent was told by John Brademas, head of the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, before his departure by air from Moscow for home.

We discussed important issues facing our two countries, in the first place the problems connected with the limitation of strategic arms, questions pertaining to trade and other issues. The talks will undoubtedly contribute towards achieving success on the road of broadening our trade relations and resolution of other problems facing us. The delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives was on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

John Brademas stressed that in the course of the meetings representatives of both delegations expressed conviction that the speediest conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic arms is of decisive significance for eliminating the threat of a world war and ending the arms race. The visit of the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives to the Soviet Union is a positive contribution to the development of Soviet-American relations.

Brademas Press Conference on Visit

LD232254 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 23, TASS--John Brademas, Democratic majority deputy leader in the U.S. House of Representatives, who headed a delegation from the House to the USSR, described the visit as extremely useful. He told a press conference that delegation members were given warm hospitality in the USSR. They had an opportunity to meet Soviet leaders, including USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin, alternate Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities Boris Ponomarev, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, and discussed vital questions pertaining to Soviet-American relations with them, he said. He said the delegation made an interesting trip across the country which enabled them to see for themselves how Soviet people live.

John Brademas noted that during the talks attention concentrated on the Soviet-American SALT agreement now being elaborated, and on the state of Soviet-American cooperation in trade and other fields. A frank exchange of views took place, he said. The talks were friendly, constructive and very useful. The sides agreed that Soviet-American relations ought to develop on a businesslike, constructive basis, John Brademas pointed out, and that a new Soviet-American SALT agreement must be brought to a successful conclusion.

John Brademas spoke of the great impression made on him by the Soviet people's and its leaders' sincere striving for peace and cooperation with the USA in various fields. He stressed that Soviet people, who suffered tremendous losses during the Second World War, are wishing to do everything in order to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe. Soviet leaders are striving to limit the arms race. The head of the U.S. delegation voiced satisfaction over the general state of USSR-USA interparliamentary ties and stated that the two sides wished to promote their further deepening and development.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN CALL FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR

LD232008 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Valdimir Matyash reports:

The U.S. business world is coming out ever more persistently for expanding trade and mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, for lifting the discriminatory obstacles in trade with the USSR.

The American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, uniting more than 260 firms, shows mounting interests in the development of mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, your correspondent was told by William Verity, co-chairman of the council. He said that his meetings and comprehensive talks in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR convinced him that the leader of the Soviet state displayed a sincere desire to improve Soviet-American relations, expand trade between the two countries through the elimination of discriminatory barriers standing in its way. He said he believed that elimination of all restrictions on trade with the USSR, granting to the Soviet Union of the most favoured nation treatment, broader crediting of American export trade to the USSR, was a task of primary importance.

Prominent representatives of the U.S. business circles, who took part in a conference held here, went on record for the expansion of East-West trade, primarily between the USSR and the United States. The participants of the conference noted that trade was a key to detente, to a lasting peace, to better political climate on the planet as a whole. Representatives of such major U.S. corporations as the General Motors, Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, International Harvester and other went on record for the expansion of East-West trade, first and foremost for an immediate liquidation of discrimination against the Soviet Union. Brooks McCormick, chairman of the board of directors and president of the International Harvester Company, said that expansion of mutual understanding and business cooperation between the United States and the USSR would contribute to the improvement of the entire complex of Soviet-American relations. He said that representatives of the U.S. business circles believed that the American Government should promote efforts in this direction, ensure constant growth of American-Soviet trade, lift the obstacles in its way. Brooks McCormick believes that this would promote the consolidation of peace between the two countries and peoples.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL, influential mouthpiece of the U.S. business circles, deems it necessary to normalize American-Soviet trade as quickly as possible on the basis of equal and mutually advantageous commercial relations.

SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-USSR GENERATOR EXPERIMENT

LD232028 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 23, TASS--The joint Soviet-U.S. experiment on a U.S. installation with a magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generator was successfully completed. The installation operating on coal functions in the U.S. city of Tallahoma, [as received] Anatoliy Nefedov, head of the Soviet delegation, learned secretary of the Moscow Institute of High Temperatures, told a TASS correspondent.

He emphasized that the joint work was conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and interest of the sides in cooperation on this problem. The scientists of the USSR and the USA decided to continue to develop jointly the promising energy area. The efficiency of an MHD station already at the beginning will be 50 percent as against 40 percent of the best thermal ones, experts maintain.

Soviet equipment for the diagnostics of plasma in the MHD channel, of the U.S. installation was employed successfully in the experiment conducted at Tallahoma, the head of the delegation pointed out. Measurements of plasma temperature as well as plasma conductivity were made by means of an elaborated system.

The Soviet equipment was brought into the USA in 1975. It stood tests at the Mark-6 installation operating in Boston.

For its part the U.S. superconductive magnetic system has been under tests for about two years already at the Soviet installation with an MHD generator at the Institute of High Temperatures. The world's highest-capacity Soviet installation U-26 operates here and by its main characteristics it hears [as received] high-capacity generating sets of future MHD power station.

U.S. INTENDS MORE OPENLY OVERT ROLE AS WORLD POLICEMAN

LD211132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Here is a UPI cable from Washington: The U.S. Department of Defense is pushing through the elaboration of plans to set up special shock groups made up of 100,000 officers and men. The task of this group is to carry out armed intervention in those regions where the interests of Washington may be threatened. In accordance with the plan being worked out the sphere of activity of the special group includes the Near East and the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, including Japan and South Korea. However, the most sensitive, as the New York TIMES points out, is the oil region of the Persian Gulf, especially after the events in Iran. Incidentally, informed sources in the Pentagon let it be known that it was in fact the events in Iran that provided the impulse for accelerated elaboration of the above plans. At present similar plans are being formulated for the Navy, Air Force and the Marine Corps. The New York TIMES points out that the basis of the plan is the strategic doctrine that the United States must be prepared to carry out one and a half wars--a large war in Western Europe and a small one in one of the sensitive regions.

The Pentagon does not hide the opponent it intends to fight--naturally the Soviet Union. I would like to draw your attention to the following: The United States obviously not only does not intend to relinquish the role of world gendarme, but it even intends to play it more openly. This is exactly how the Pentagon plans mentioned in this dispatch should be assessed.

U.S. PREPARED TO ACCEPT SHAH AS PERMANENT RESIDENT

LD211318 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 21, TASS--The Government of the United States does not object against arrival of the dethroned shah of Iran for permanent residence in the United States after "stabilisation" of American-Iranian relations. This has been stated by a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State. In principle, he added, we shall welcome the arrival of the shah to the United States. The shah and his family now found refuge on the Bahama Islands, but his presence has already become irksome to the local authorities, judging by press reports.

The Iranian Government earlier stated it would revise its relations with any country which has granted refuge to the former shah.

CHINA

MORE ON PRC'S PROPOSAL TO U.S. FOR MONITORING BASES

LD231823 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Boris Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon chief, Harold Brown, has mentioned his government's attempts to replace the military bases and spying centers lost in Iran. The Washington POST, however, said that he has omitted to indicate where the Pentagon, the CIA and national security agencies plan to deploy their dangerous equipment. It was Deng Xiaoping who helped to make it clear.

The Voice of America reports that China's deputy premier, when receiving a delegation of American senators, said Beijing was prepared to let the United States deploy its electronic equipment on Chinese soil. This is a probing so far, but it reflects the Beijing rulers' train of thought. Deng's statement is in line with Beijing's general viewpoint as to the role of American military bases in Asia. Chinese leaders fully approve the existence of U.S. bases in Japan, in the Philippines and on Diego Garcia and welcome the presence of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Beijing isn't bothered by the fact that the majority of Asian countries view the U.S. military presence in the region as a threat to their independence and to peace and security of people living there. As it is, it is a long time since China began to ignore the interests of national liberation struggles and to collude openly with the forces of imperialism and reaction in pursuit of its expansionist and hegemonistic policy.

Beijing's aggression against socialist and nonalined Vietnam is the latest obvious expression of this policy. One can't help but recall that during their aggression against Vietnam U.S. aircraft carriers, from whose decks American planes took off to bomb Vietnam, called at Hong Kong, where they replenished their food and water supplies, delivered from China. It is hard to see on what Beijing relies, defying the majority of Asian countries. Obviously, it believes that the promises it is giving Washington will be generously paid by Western weaponry and conniving attitude to Beijing's encroachments on the neighboring countries' sovereignty.

For the sake of these prospects Beijing is prepared to make new steps in developing its cooperation with the most reactionary and militarist circles. Deng Xiaoping's statement that China is ready to let its soil be used for U.S. bases with their spying devices only confirms the apprehensions of the world public.

MORE ON CHINA'S DECISION TO TERMINATE TREATY WITH USSR

OW211828 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 20 Apr 79 OW

[Report on (Sunechin) commentary: "Clear the Way for Expansion"]

[Text] Commenting on the Chinese leaders' decision not to extend the USSR-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, station observer (Sunechin) notes: This decision was made at the instigation of the imperialist powers. The question of terminating the USSR-China treaty was discussed during the signing process of the Japan-China treaty. Some people in Japan, and on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, said that the USSR-China treaty ran counter to the spirit of the Japan-China treaty. The Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported that last April Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping promised Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda that China would terminate its treaty with the Soviet Union.

The USSR-China treaty did not suit the appetite of the imperialist powers' politicians because for a long time this treaty had obstructed their expansion against the Asian people, particularly the Chinese people. This treaty checked the restoration of Japanese militarism following World War II. During the Korean War and the ensuing years, the Soviet Union provided China, on the basis of this treaty, with the necessary aid to counterattack the provocations of the U.S. belligerents. In the eyes of other Asian people, the treaty was a good example assuring them that under the strong support of the socialist countries, any infringement on national independence may meet with resolute sanctions.

Despite the passing of time, the nature of the imperialists' expansionist Asian policy has not changed. New evidence of this can be seen in the criminal war of U.S. aggression against the Indochinese people, Japan's economic penetration into the ASEAN countries and its military buildup. But China's policy has changed. Since the Maoists came to power, China has changed from a country that resisted imperialist expansion to an expansionist state that, along with the imperialists, opposes other Asian countries' freedom and independence. The Beijing leaders' aggression against Vietnam proves this point eloquently. This action is actually a continuation of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

Under such circumstances, the imperialist powers found the time ripe to ask Beijing not to extend the USSR-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. In order to meet the imperialists' wishes, the Beijing leaders decided to clear away another obstacle in the way of their aggression against Asia in cooperation with the imperialists.

Indian national assemblyman (Pi Su-Ta) said: Beijing's decision not to extend the USSR-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance proves that China has completely allied itself with the most reactionary clique headed by the United States. It is shamelessly colluding with the enemies of peace and the socialist countries in order to realize its own hegemonistic schemes.

The present relationship between the Beijing leaders and the United States and other imperialist countries is so close that the Chinese leaders even obtained the imperialist countries' actual support prior to their criminal aggression and provocations against the Kampuchean People's Republic. At the same time, the Beijing leaders have positively encouraged U.S. military involvement in Asia. And in order to please the West even more, China has actually appealed to the Southeast Asian countries to stop their struggle against the unequal economic relations with the developed capitalist countries. Since China's relations with the imperialist countries have become closer daily, it finally decided not to extend the USSR-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance and its expansion among other Asian countries will continue to grow. To the Asian countries, the dangers of the Chinese leaders' anti-Soviet activities are that the West will appreciate Beijing's adventures in this area more and that China will more enthusiastically support the West's neocolonialist policy. But the freedom-loving Asian people, who have a glorious tradition of struggle against neocolonialism and foreign expansion, have not been cowed by this shameful action [words indistinct]. They have been able to deal due counterattacks to those who infringed upon their national rights.

SHISHLIN VIEWS CHINESE DANGER ON 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

LD232222 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] It's evident both from Beijing's foreign and home policy that China now has become one of the gravest sources of war danger. This has been emphasized by the leader of a group of consultants of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Nikolay Shishlin. He was speaking in the popular Studio Nine program on Moscow television. Taking part in the program were also Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, who heads the Institute of Oriental Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, and Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio.

Participants in the program described Beijing politicians as men without principle. They cited a number of cases in point. As is known, China maintains smooth and normal relations with the People's Democratic Republic of Korea but how does Beijing view Korea's national problem of reunification? Deng Xiaoping has said that the problem can be solved over (?10) or even 100 years. This, he alleged, is of no importance today. Or take another example. China has frozen a whole string of business deals with Japanese firms. Many in Japan regard this as a deliberate action. China knew in advance she could not afford these transactions but it did involve Japanese firms into this venture. Or take the talks between Vietnam and China that have got under way in Hanoi. While Vietnam has been making constructive proposals for a settlement between the two countries, in Beijing Deng Xiaoping kept saying that the talks can last forever. And in the meantime, a number of Chinese divisions remain stationed very close to the borders of Vietnam.

Participants in the program also dwelt on the domestic situation in China, where demonstrations have taken place over the last few weeks in Shanghai, Beijing, Tientsin, Canton and other cities. Fire engines are now washing off wallposters in these cities and the authors of these posters are being imprisoned. But the Chinese leaders are unable to put down the popular discontent. There are also clear signs of a power struggle in Beijing. Some political figures disappear in China and then reappear on the political scene. In this connection, political observers do not risk anything when they predict that already this month, or the next month at the latest, there will be another purge in the top echelons of government in China. And one of the reasons is the failure of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

The danger of Beijing's great-power policy of expansion is becoming increasingly evident. China's aggression against Vietnam gave food for thought for many politicians in the West and Japan. The press has been drawing a parallel to Munich. By making a deal with Hitler the Western powers pursued the goal of pushing Nazi Germany to attack the Soviet Union. But the sponsors of the Munich deal fell first victims to the attack by Hitler. And as Western commentators are recalling Munich, they apparently mean that it's unwise to arm China and to encourage its hegemonist aspirations because China may move in the wrong direction.

COMMENTARY ON POWER STRUGGLE BETWEEN DENG, HUA

OW232052 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 21 Apr 79 OW

[Lazhin commentary: "Unity on Paper"]

[Summary] When he was still under 60, Deng Xiaoping once said something to the effect that whoever occupies the lavatory but does not use it should get out and make room for others. Today he is waiting for a chance to overthrow Hua Guofeng and ascend the throne himself.

"Deng Xiaoping's ambition has already become well-known. Mao Zedong also knew that Deng Xiaoping had wild ambitions. On the occasion of Deng Xiaoping's second downfall, Mao Zedong said: Deng Xiaoping never made any proposals. To him, it does not matter whether it is a black cat or a white cat or whether it is imperialism or Marxism. We can also say that it does not matter what color the cat is as long as it helps him ascend the throne of political power. Compared to both the pre-Cultural Revolution period and his first rehabilitation, Deng Xiaoping is occupying a far higher position. During his visit to the United States and Japan he acted as if he were the master of China. He mapped out and carried out the barbarous aggression against Vietnam. He also placed many of his trusted followers in the Politburo of the Central Committee to (?oppose) Hua Guofeng. Still Deng Xiaoping's present position is not as strong as it seems."

Some people believe that Hua Guofeng tries to use Chen Yun, who has become a Standing Committee member of the Politburo to counter Deng Xiaoping. Deng Xiaoping recently harped on the shopworn theme of stability and unity. However, unity as claimed by Deng Xiaoping exists in name only.

PRC-ISRAELI RAPPROCHEMENT BETRAYS HOSTILITY TO SOCIALISM

LD211330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Sergey Kulik commentary "Beijing and Tel Aviv: The Real State of Affairs in Rapprochement"]

[Text] In the days when China was disguising itself with the mask of friend and ally of the Arab peoples, Beijing was fond of repeating: Never in a thousand years do we intend to recognize Israel. Now, the PRC, Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer, says, is hurrying to set up official links with this, the main ally of Washington in the Near East. The weekly MIDDLE EAST REPORTER, which is published in Beirut, citing reports circulating in normally well-informed circles, points out that China even intends to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv, for which purpose in the opinion of the Dutch NRC HANDELSBLAD, Dayan, Israel's minister of foreign affairs, will arrive in Beijing next week at the invitation of the Chinese side under circumstances of total secrecy.

The American magazine BUSINESS WEEK reports that last month an Israeli economic delegation had already secretly visited Beijing and that talks on direct trade links between the PRC and Israel will begin in the near future. This magazine's report says that Tel Aviv also expressed willingness to supply the latest technology to the PRC.

Such a development of events is a logical step along the path of Beijing's betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples. Not in vain is the Cairo press now publishing in prominent places reports from Beijing to the effect that there is support for the anti-Arab Israeli-Egyptian collusion. It is noteworthy that the rapprochement between the PRC and Israel is taking place under the aegis of the United States. As the Jerusalem correspondent of AFP reports, soon after this January's visit to Beijing by (Scolbun), president of the American European [possibly misreading for Jewish] Congress, the United States took upon itself something of a mediatory mission with the aim of establishing relations between Beijing and Tel Aviv on a level corresponding with present conditions.

Despite the curtain of secrecy in which the Sino-Israeli rapprochement is being prepared, the Arab peoples have long since discerned the true aims of Beijing's policy, which goes totally against the interests of peace and progress in that region. China's present course, says the Lebanese AN-NIDA, is fraught with danger precisely because in the Near East Beijing is embarking on a rapprochement with imperialist circles and is basing its policy on a hostile attitude to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to the nonalined states.

USSR-JAPAN SALMON TALKS END SUCCESSFULLY

OW231844 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Apr 79 OW

[Text] USSR-Japan negotiations on Japanese salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific were held in Moscow from 3 through 21 April. As the result of these negotiations, the two countries signed a protocol on 1979 salmon fishing. It was signed by Soviet Fisheries Minister Kamentsev and Japanese Ambassador Uomoto.

Kamentsev, welcoming the conclusion of negotiations, said that salmon fishing is of great significance to both Soviet fishermen in the Far East and Japanese fishermen. He added: In this connection, we, together with you, should respect scientists' recommendations and pay great attention to the problem of salmon reproduction. We have successfully completed our negotiations. The most important thing about these negotiations is that they were conducted in a spirit of good will and with mutual enthusiasm for reaching a decision acceptable to both sides. It has clearly indicated anew that if both sides come to the negotiating table and are willing to find a way for a mutually acceptable decision, it can be found.

In conclusion, the Soviet fisheries minister thanked the Japanese delegation for its constructive attitude during the negotiations. Japanese Ambassador Uomoto said: I am very happy that the protocol on salmon fishing has been signed. There were many difficult problems between us reflecting new developments in international relations, including changes resulting from the new ocean fishing (?climate). However, both sides in the negotiations made maximum efforts to overcome these problems and reach an agreement in the traditional spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. The present state of salmon resources in the northwestern Pacific has a substantial impact on the future development of the fish processing industry. The abundant knowledge and long experience by members of both delegations served as a driving force for smooth progress in the negotiations. Japan-USSR fishing cooperation has become a basic part of the broad neighborly relations that have developed between out two nations. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the successful conclusion of our negotiations will provide momentum for further cooperation between Japan and the USSR.

In deciding the 1979 salmon catch quotas, the USSR used various data submitted by Soviet research institutes in the Far East concerning present salmon resources. The quota for Japan is the same as last year--452,000 tons. In return, Japan is obligated to pay the USSR 3.25 billion yen as compensation for its development of salmon resources and protection during the spawning period. The Japanese delegation will leave for home today.

JAPANESE PLANS FOR PRC TRADE BREAK DOWN

LD240930 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 24, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Kuchko, reports:

Steel presses and machine tools, boxes with various machinery lie now in the open air in the Japanese port of Kitakyushu. All this was to be shipped to China, but now is piled up in warehouses and on the water front after Beijing in February unilaterally resolved to "suspend" deliveries under big contracts with Japanese companies for the export of industrial equipment to the People's Republic of China to be used in prospecting for minerals, in agriculture, etc.

A few days ago the Yunitika textile firm received another cancellation of a contract worth about 100 million dollars, signed late last year and providing for the joint construction of a cotton weaving complex in the PRC, the reconstruction of textile mills in Beijing and Tianjin. Thus, the fabulous profits from the Chinese market, already visualized by businessmen here after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship," in fact turned out to be substantial losses. Now, when the aggregate of "suspended" contacts attains the figure of 5,600 million dollars, "the opinion was strengthened amidst Japanese businessmen that they had opened the wrong door," the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN acknowledges.

Analysing the causes of such a turn in Beijing's policy which, and this is the consensus of opinion, caused a serious upheaval amidst Japan's world of business, the local press emphasizes the lack of reality of the plan of the so-called "modernization" of the Chinese economy, explaining this by the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and Beijing's course for the further militarization of the country. "It is clear that China's attack on Vietnam, which shocked the whole world," the magazine BUNGEI SHUNJU writes, "called for tremendous expenditures". At present the TOKYO SHIMBUN points out, in Beijing "the demand is being increasingly voiced for giving priority to the modernization of the Chinese Army."

At the same time, local observers regard as one of the causes of China's renunciation of purchases of Japanese equipment Beijing's desire for a further rapprochement with the United States, expecting to get American credits and weaponry. It is not without reason, the ASAHI points out, that Deng Xiaoping at a recent meeting with American congressmen expressed "readiness to purchase American up-to-date F-15 and F-16 fighters at any moment."

COMMENTARY SCORES ENSHRINEMENT OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS

OW230402 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Apr 79 OW

[Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Fourteen Japanese Class-A war criminals were enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine some time ago as martyrs of the Showa Era. Yasukuni Shrine authorities, however, kept this fact secret for 5 months before making it public. They made the disclosure apparently because they believed that Japan has changed so much that it would be safe to proclaim Hideki Tojo and other promoters of war in Asia as national heroes.

It must be noted that the Yasukuni Shrine authorities' judgment that this was the right time to make such a disclosure is substantiated by the current move to railroad the era-making legislation through the Diet and another move to enact emergency legislation and implement a system of trial without a defense counsel. If Hideki Tojo were still alive, we would heartily hail these moves. That is to say that another step has been taken toward what the communist paper AKAHATA calls "betrayal". The newspaper DAILY YOMIURI has termed the enshrinement an attempt to turn the clock backward to prewar times.

Who are those figures anyway who have recently been enshrined at Yasukuni--where the souls of 2.45 million Japanese repose in peace? Calling the Japanese Class-A war criminals to account for their crimes, the indictment against them at the Tokyo trial said: "Japan's domestic and foreign policies were under the influence and direction of a criminal military leadership. These policies gave rise to a serious social catastrophe and an aggressive war and also incurred enormous losses to the interests of various peace-loving nations and the interests of the Japanese people themselves."

(Keenan), chief prosecutor at the Tokyo tribunal, said: "The defendants are common criminal offenders who deserve those punishments which have been stipulated in various countries for centuries for murder, robbery, piracy and plunder. They are subject to these punishments."

Barely 33 years have passed since the trial, but the charges against the war criminals of murder, piracy and plunder have been lifted. Katsushige Fujita, director of Yasukuni Shrine, has declared without compunction that the war criminals acted in the name of the state, the people and the future of mankind. Writer Saburo Shiroyama, on the other hand, has gone so far as to declare: It was foreigners who blasphemously insulated the Japanese people and found the defendants guilty at the Tokyo trial. The Japanese do not think the defendants were guilty.

However, the Japanese people--who experienced the greatest tragedy in their history because of the crimes committed by Hideki Tojo and his ilk and who experienced the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki--showed their true feelings toward the verdicts of the Tokyo trial and renounced war in their constitution. But the Japanese reactionary forces are now insulting the Japanese people in a desperate attempt to exonerate the leaders of Japanese aggression and turn Japan back into a military state.

In most countries of the world, the search for hidden war criminals is still underway in order to bring them to justice. But in Japan the war criminals are being glorified as heroes and martyrs, and Japanese leaders are visiting Yasukuni Shrine to pray for the repose of the souls of war criminals who brought countless misfortunes to Japan and its people.

CPSU, JCP AGREE TO COOPERATE DESPITE DIFFERENCES

LD171209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Working Meeting of Representatives of the CPSU and the Japanese Communist Party"]

[Text] In succession to the preliminary talks held between the two parties in February in Tokyo, the representatives of the Japanese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on April 11-12 in Moscow exchanged views on some problems of mutual concern, and in particular, deeply discussed the problems which had caused the destruction of normal relations between the two parties in the past.

The Soviet side was represented by V. Zagladin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chief of the International Affairs Department; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, vice chief of the International Affairs Department; and I.L. Kovalenko, section chief of the International Affairs Department. The Japanese side was represented by Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the JCP Presidium, Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium and chief of the International Affairs Department, and Sakundo Onuma, vice chief of the International Affairs Department.

The CPSU representatives stated that the CPSU regards the Japanese Communist Party as the sole party representing the Japanese communist movement. The CPSU also stated that any maneuvers in the name of the communist movement done by former members the Japanese Communist Party, or groups of various sorts, are a manifestation of an anti-party movement. Therefore, the CPSU has no relations with activities of these groups, whatever flag they may carry, or whatever excuse they may provide.

The representatives of the Japanese Communist Party and the CPSU agreed to make mutual positive efforts toward the normalization of the relations between the two parties. The Japanese side particularly gave affirmative evaluation to the constructive attitude expressed in the preliminary talks in Tokyo by the CPSU to the problems of the past relations between the two parties.

Both parties emphasized that their relationship must be based strictly on the recognized principles governing the relationships between the communist parties--the principles of respect for self-reliance and independence, equal rights, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and international solidarity.

The sides noted that despite the existence of a different approach to individual questions, they can cooperate on the basis of such common tasks as the struggle against imperialism and reaction, and for peace, democracy and social progress.

The representatives of the Japanese Communist Party and the CPSU agreed to continue consultations on the preparations for official talks between the two parties.

DPRK MILITARY ATTACHE HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

SK180615 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Apr 79 SK

[Text] Today at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow a press conference was held in connection with the 47th anniversary of the activation of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. Military attache of the embassy Senior Col Yi Yong-il talked about the history of the activation of the KPA and its militant course. Comrade Yi Yong-il expressed thanks to the peoples of the USSR and other socialist countries and all freedom-loving people of the world for supporting the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country based on peaceful and democratic principles.

U.S. PERSISTS IN HOLDING AIR EXERCISES ON OKINAWA

LD181402 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

["U.S. Testing Range"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 18, TASS--Despite Japanese public protests the Pentagon continues using Japanese territory for testing military equipment. Thus Airforce Lieutenant General J. Loving, commander of the U.S. forces in Japan, said at a meeting with the governor of Okinawa prefecture, D. Nishime that the American command in Japan is planning to hold air exercises in Okinawa not only in daytime but also at night. American air exercises in immediate proximity to populated localities represent a serious threat to the lives of local people and caused more than once the death of Japanese. But the United States continues to ignore Japanese public demands for the termination of dangerous exercises.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Council of Ministers Meeting

ID231526 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 23, TASS--A meeting of the country's Council of Ministers took place here under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Afghan minister of agriculture and land reform, reported the progress of implementation of the law on land reform. He pointed out that more than 1,340,000 jeribs of land (one jerib is equal to 0.2 hectare) has been distributed among 132,000 families of landless peasants and small farmers since the beginning of implementation of the law, i.e. since January this year.

Guidelines for the First Five-Year socio-economic Plan of the DRA were endorsed at the meeting, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports. The resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers says that the five-year plan is aimed at achieving the main goals of the April revolution--eliminate feudal relations, modernise agricultural production, develop industry, the health services and culture, and raise the people's living standards.

The resolution emphasises the necessity to expand in every way the state sector and the mixed sector of the economy, strengthen the cooperative movement in agriculture, develop lines of communication and encourage the handicraft industry. The guidelines for economic and social development also provide for the strengthening of the country's defences--the guarantor of success of its headway along the road of progress.

The implementation of the extensive programme of socio-economic development, the resolution says, will make it possible to build in Afghanistan a society without exploitation of man by man. At the meeting of the DRA's Council of Ministers, Nur Mohammad Taraki made a report on the internal and international situation.

Fighting Near Pakistani Border

ID201836 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April, TASS--According to the BAHKTAR news service, thousands of inhabitants of the major towns and provincial centers of Afghanistan have taken part in marches in support of the gains of the April revolution, the government's measures to consolidate it, and have condemned the interference of foreign states in the internal affairs of the country. A rally of eldermen, chiefs and religious leaders of the Jaji tribe was held the other day in Paktia Province. Its participants declared their full support to the people's rule in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, their backing of the goals pursued by the April revolution. The counter-revolutionaries are particularlyactive in that province. For several nights running Afghan military units are being fired upon from Pakistan territory. Observers link this with the possible movement of new terrorist groups into Afghanistan. The manifestation participants express the confidence that the enemies of the April revolution will be routed, because they enjoy no support among the working people of Afghanistan, who have embarked upon the road of building a new society, a society free of exploitation of man by man.

Afghan Week of Solidarity

ID231716 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 23 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 23, TASS--Meetings of the public are taking place in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and many other cities of the country. They are devoted to the international week of solidarity with Afghanistan. The week has been started at the call of the World Peace Council. Participants in the meetings are stating their full support for the people's government and its measures for the economic, social and cultural development of the country in the interests of the Afghan people.

Taraki Addresses Politburo

ID201804 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 20 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 20, TASS--An extraordinary meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has been held here. A report on the internal and international situation was delivered to the meeting by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Supreme Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan passed a decision to begin to issue party membership and candidate membership cards to members and candidate members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Taraki Speech at CC Session

ID221413 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 22 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 22, TASS--The formation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has been the logical consequence of the struggle waged by the Afghan revolutionaries over many years for the interests of the working people and imparted an organized and effective character to this struggle, Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said at a special meeting of the Central Committee devoted to the beginning of the presentation of party cards and candidate membership cards to members and candidates of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Despite the resistance of exploiters, he said, our party, basing its activity on the advanced ideology of the working class, has ensured the victory of the April revolution. At present, our party is striving to build in Afghanistan with the support of the entire working people an equitable society, a society in which there will be no exploitation of man by man. To achieve this aim it is necessary, above all, to uphold the gains of the April revolution, to develop the political consciousness of party members, to rally the party ranks, said the general secretary of the Central Committee.

A remarkable day set in the life of our party, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, the presentation of party cards has been started. This will give a fresh impetus for stepping up the activity of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. We are confident that party members will be serving the working people with dedication, will be struggling tirelessly against Afghanistan's enemies, will make a worthy contribution to the defence of the revolution and to the construction of new society.

U.S. INDIAN OCEAN MILITARY PRESENCE CONCERNS INDIAN PUBLIC

ID231314 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 23, TASS--The Indian public shows a growing concern over the expansion of U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean. The local press reports a concentration of U.S. combatants ships in the area. The number of U.S. ships in the Indian Ocean, after the arrival of the attack aircraft carrier Midway, became fourteen. The newspaper PATRIOT points out that Western powers' leaders forget the lessons of two world wars. They are bemused by the goal--to suppress aspiration for independence in those peoples who refuse to follow Western neocolonialists' orders.

Perin Romesh Chadra, general secretary of the All-India Organization for Peace and Solidarity, told a TASS correspondent that India cannot remain indifferent to the strengthening of the base in Diego Garcia Island, situated in direct proximity to the Indian coast, by the USA on the plea of "protecting its interests." Particularly dangerous in the obtaining situation is the overt alliance of U.S. imperialist with Beijing leaders who are well known to the whole world by their expansionist aspirations. That alliance is threatening the cause of peace and security of the peoples not only of Asia but of the whole world as well.

SOVIET-INDIAN OUTER SPACE PROJECTS, COOPERATION CONTINUE

ID210618 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports: The first Indian artificial earth satellite, named Aryabhata in honour of the outstanding astronomer and mathematician in ancient India, was orbited four years ago. It was launched from the Soviet Cosmodrome with the help of a Soviet booster rocket and has made now over 20,000 orbits of the earth. The sophisticated scientific instruments aboard the satellite continues functioning normally.

Aryabhata's flight, U.R. Rao, director of the Indian Space Research Centre, said in Bangalore, testifies to the great possibilities of the Indian scientists who designed, built and prepared this spacecraft for launching. The information received from this satellite made an important contribution to the development of Indian science. U.R. Rao highly appreciated the assistance given by Soviet specialists to India in carrying out an extensive space research programme.

At present another artificial earth satellite is being prepared in India. Just as Aryabhata, it will be orbited by a Soviet booster rocket from Soviet territory. It will help Indian scientists obtain information on hydroresources, forests, minerals and other data of great importance for the national economy. As a result of joint work by Soviet and Indian scientists in space exploration, the qualification of Indian scientists has risen and they can now tackle complicated scientific and technical problems on their own. The first communications satellite will be built in India next year by its own efforts. It will open vast prospects for the development of the communications systems in India. Great progress has been made in the study of the upper layers of the atmosphere with the help of meteorologic rockets. These rockets are sent up from the space station in Thumba (Kerala State) which was established with the help of Soviet specialists.

PRAVDA REPORTS VIETNAMESE PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT WITH PRC

LD231601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Vietnam's Clear Position"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 April--Talks between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and PRC government delegations on questions of Vietnamese-Chinese relations began here today. Speaking at the talks, Phan Hien, SRV deputy foreign minister and head of the Vietnamese delegation, stated that the large-scale aggressive war against the SRV unleashed by the Chinese Government on 17 February was aimed at implementing China's great-power expansionist and hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia. In attacking Vietnam the Chinese soldiers killed civilians and destroyed cities and settlements.

According to incomplete data, he stressed, the Chinese aggressors' troops destroyed 25 hospitals, 135 medical centers and maternity homes, 32 vocational and technical schools, 249 general educational schools, 81 industrial enterprises and many pagodas and historical monuments, and destroyed the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Pak Bo.

At present, Phan Hien said, the Chinese interventionists are occupying more than 10 points on Vietnamese territory, are continuing to concentrate major contingents of troops near the Vietnamese border and are carrying out new armed provocations. The Vietnamese side has stated repeatedly that the SRV people are fully determined to defend their country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and at the same time are seeking peace and do not want war.

The head of the SRV delegation put forward proposals containing the basic principles for settling issues in relations between the two countries, and also urgent measures to insure peace and stability in the border regions.

The SRV proposes that the two sides withdraw their troops from the zones directly contiguous with, and along the entire length of the control line of the border which existed prior to 17 February to a distance of 3-5 km inside their territory and that they cease military provocations and hostile activity which violates sovereignty and territorial integrity and threatens the sides' security.

The regions on both sides of the aforementioned control line, where there are no troops, will become a demilitarized zone. The two sides will agree on its regime. The two sides should speedily exchange lists of their people captured during the war so as to speed up the process of returning them. It is proposed to create a bilateral joint commission to observe and monitor the fulfillment of the measures indicated.

The restoration of normal relations between the two countries must be carried out in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence--respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and nonuse of force or the threat of force, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements.

As for border and territorial issues between the two countries, these must be resolved in the spirit of respect and observance of the historically established Vietnamese-Chinese border, on which agreement was reached.

This position on the part of the SRV Government, the head of the Vietnamese delegation noted, is reasonable and logical and accords with the aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam and China, as well as with the desire for peace and stability on the part of the peoples of Southeast Asian countries and the entire world.

Recognizing the crucial and important nature of the talks and displaying good will, the Vietnamese Government delegation will make every effort to promote the success of the talks.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION, PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM

LD230933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fraternal Assistance"]

[Text] The monstrous crimes committed by the Chinese aggressors on Vietnamese soil aroused the boundless rage and sincere indignation of the Soviet people, the peoples of the other socialist countries and the international public as a whole. The heart of every honest person was made to shudder by the tragic reports about the Chinese soldiers' piratical outrages in the border regions of six northern Vietnamese provinces. It was with immense bitterness that we learned of the mass murders of peaceful Vietnamese inhabitants, of devastated cities and settlements, of plants and factories destroyed and schools and hospitals burned to the ground. A substantial proportion of the territory of the northern provinces was transformed into a wasteland and massive damage was done to the national economy.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces delivered a fitting rebuff to the aggressor. The Chinese forces were pushed back into their own territory. With characteristic courage and selflessness the Vietnamese people have embarked on the liquidation of the grim consequences of the Chinese occupation.

Immediately after the Chinese Armed Forces' invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] the Soviet Government resolutely condemned this shameful act by the Beijing leaders and demanded an end to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnamese soil. Having invariably taken the side of the Vietnamese people at all stages of their heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, the Soviet working people sided with them once again during the grim days of Chinese aggression. Our country was swept by a mighty wave of rallies and meetings whose participants stigmatized the Beijing hegemonists and unanimously expressed their fraternal solidarity with the Vietnamese people. Collectives at industrial and transport enterprises solemnly pledged to manufacture ahead of schedule and to deliver as quickly as possible the products needed by struggling Vietnam. True to its treaty obligations the Soviet Union gave it the requisite assistance and support.

New and striking evidence of the Soviet people's ardent feelings of solidarity with the Vietnamese people and their desire to give them fraternal assistance in restoring their national economy which suffered as a result of the Chinese aggression was provided by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decision to send 75 percent of the resources obtained from the all-union communist subbotnik [unpaid "voluntary" Saturday work] devoted to V. I. Lenin's 109th birthday to the fund to aid fraternal Vietnam. This genuinely Leninist decision, which has already received the warm approval of the entire Soviet people, is based on the principled internationalist position of our party and the Soviet state and also numerous proposals and suggestions by the collectives of industrial enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, departments and institutions, military units and subunits and individual citizens.

"Our friendship with fraternal Vietnam," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his 2 March 1979 campaign speech, "has stood the test of many years. And today, at this difficult hour for the Vietnamese people, we maintain complete and utter solidarity with them. Let nobody doubt that the Soviet Union is loyal to the treaty on friendship and cooperation which links our countries. [paragraph continues]

The SRV is waging a just and noble struggle. Honest and peace-loving people the world over are on its side. Therefore Vietnam's cause is invincible and the aggressor's plans are bound to fail."

And the Beijing hegemonists' infamous adventure did fail. Moreover, their criminal aggression against Socialist Vietnam met with the sharp condemnation of the entire world public which rightly regarded it as a gross violation of UN principles and of international law, as a direct result of the policy of blackmail and pressure which Beijing has been pursuing for many years in relation to neighboring sovereign states.

All of progressive mankind has always been on the side of the Vietnamese patriots. To all people of the world Vietnam, fighting for its independence, is a symbol of unparalleled courage and true heroism, selflessness and unflinching steadfastness. On behalf of hundreds of millions of people in various countries of the world the Chinese aggression was resolutely condemned by the participants of the Helsinki emergency international conference of solidarity with Vietnam.

Only a few days remain before the "Red Saturday" which will take place this year in the unfading light of the 60-year long traditions of communist subbotniks. Our entire vast country is widely and actively preparing for this Leninist festival. Utterly loyal to the traditions of the great initiative, the Soviet working people will celebrate the glorious festival of labor with monolithic cohesion around their beloved Communist Party and new achievements in the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. They will make a worthy contribution to the cause of international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and to the sacred cause of the struggle for peace and progress.

VIETNAM'S DO MUOI VISITS SOVIET SHIP IN HAIPHONG

LD232240 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 23, (TASS)--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam Do Muoi has described the assistance of Soviet portworkers working in Haiphong as one of the finest examples of internationalism of the working class and the entire Soviet people with regard to the working class and the people of Vietnam. He visited the steamer Olga Androvskaya which had recently arrived in the port of Haiphong bringing over 150 dockers, technologists and mechanics--envoys of the Soviet Far East. The best teams of port workers from Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Korsakov, Vanin and the crew of Olga Androvskaya have joined the collective of the port workers of Haiphong assisting their Vietnamese brothers. During these days it is through Haiphong that assistance comes from the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries to Vietnam which is busy eliminating the consequences of the Chinese aggression.

Soviet port workers and specialists work without respite daily overfulfilling their shift quotas 1.5-2 times, unloading cargo from the vessels before schedule. The Vietnamese people highly appreciate the selfless efforts of Soviet dockers in Haiphong.

KAMPUCHEAN FORCES CONTINUE SUCCESSES AGAINST POL POT GANGS

LD232052 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 23, TASS--The Kampuchean news service has transmitted a commentary on the recent interview given to the magazine ASIA WEEK by the ex-head of the royal government Norodom Sihanouk.

Sihanouk, the commentary says, who is now in Beijing, told a correspondent of the magazine that an armed group, numbering 2,000 men, was being knocked together of remnants of the Pol-Pot gangs and all kinds of reactionaries for infiltration into Kampuchea via Thailand. The Chinese authorities are taking part in the formation of this group. [Moscow TASS in English at 1741 GMT on 20 April reports that the Chinese-armed group consists chiefly of "soldiers of the Lon Nol regime. The group is headed by former General In Tam who held in his time the post of prime minister in the pro-American government of Lon Nol which was overthrown on April 17, 1975. Norodom Sihanouk learned about the contemplated operation 'to save' the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs from Hang Nianglug, deputy foreign minister of the PRC, before his departure for Hanoi where he leads the Chinese delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks."]

All the world knows, the agency points out, that the Kampuchean people have scored a victory over the abhorred regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary hangmen. The crushing blows of the revolutionary armed forces are depriving the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs of their last hideouts in the territory of Kampuchea. These gangs no longer represent a real force. Beijing's stake on Pol Pot dregs has been beaten.

The Kampuchean people are following the intrigues of the reaction vigilantly. The process of revolutionary transformations in Kampuchea is irreversible. The Kampucheans have become true masters of their country and are fully resolved to thwart any Beijing's ventures, the agency stresses in conclusion.

The Armed Forces of People's Kampuchea are continuing successful operations to mop up the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs. As reported by the Kampuchean news service, Pol Pot bases on the coast of the Gulf of Siam have been wiped out as a result of a resolute offensive. These bases served as transhipment points for delivering Chinese arms to bandit gangs hiding out in the jungles.

In the course of the fighting, the agency notes, about fifty vessels, used by the Pol Pot gangs, were destroyed or damaged, including torpedo boats and auxilliary craft. Caches with large amounts of foodstuffs and ammunition have been captured.

BEIJING'S HAND EVIDENT IN BURMESE REBELS' ACTIVITIES

BK211200 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 20 Apr 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Beijing-controlled rebels have lately stepped up their subversive activities in Burma. According to THE OBSERVER newspaper in London, separatist rebels with a variety of aspirations and different shades are trying to unite in order to launch a unified armed campaign against the government of U Ne Win.

One can clearly see Beijing's hand behind all these activities. The separatist rebel leaders are shouting the well-known Maoist propaganda slogan that armed struggle is the only way to achieve their goal. All the utterances and statements of these rebel leaders are in line with the scripts written by those concerned in Beijing and broadcast from the underground radio in Yunnan Province, China.

THE OBSERVER of London, which has no sympathy for U Ne Win's government, did not claim that the rebels were receiving public supports. The newspaper's Rangoon reporter wrote, however, that the rebels had been able to seize vast areas on the eastern bank of the Salween in northern Shan State only with the support of Beijing.

The Burmese people have seen with their own eyes the Chinese-made machineguns, weapons and ammunition captured from the rebels. It has also been learned that Beijing has recently sent field guns to the rebels. According to the testimony of captured rebels, the number of Chinese military advisers among the rebels is growing considerably. It is also learned that People's Militia units from Yunnan Province, China, have taken part in some offensives.

The Rangoon correspondent of THE OBSERVER believes that really big battles are being fought in northern and northeast Burma and that they are becoming a serious problem for the country. The Burmese people are paying a heavy price as many soldiers have been killed and the rebels are oppressing and brutally murdering civilians. They are also engaged in all kinds of subversive activities, setting fire to homes, blowing up power plants and mining the roads. All these acts affect Burma's economy and the government is spending huge amounts of money, which it could otherwise spend on development programs, to crush the rebels, who also engage in smuggling, including narcotic drugs.

As is well known, Burma has been trying to resolve these problems resulting from Beijing's interference through diplomatic means. Despite its promises and declarations that it is friendly toward Burma and that it wishes to be a good neighbor, Beijing, is, in practice pursuing its old line.

Beijing is resorting to hypocrisy to push Burma away from its independent foreign policy and into the orbit of Beijing's influence. Recently the Chinese leadership has applied military pressure on those who defied their order--the aggression against Vietnam, the military threat to Laos and the support for Pol Pot's remnants in Kampuchea confirm this.

All these facts, combined with the increasing activities of Beijing-influenced rebels in Burma, reflect the Chinese expansionists' militarism.

JAKARTA EXHIBIT WILL BOOST USSR-INDONESIAN TRADE

LD200843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On a Mutually Advantageous Basis"]

[Text] Jakarta, 16 April--A Soviet trade and industry exhibition has opened in the Indonesian capital. It displays over 4,000 exhibits, including machine tools, passenger cars, tractors and radios. Over a 2-week period the people of Jakarta and representatives of government and business circles will be able to acquaint themselves with the Soviet land's achievements in various spheres: The development and exploitation of oil deposits, agriculture, housing construction, aviation and space, the organization of the public health system and education. Some 26 USSR foreign trade associations have participated in setting up the exhibition.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition, Indonesian Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro noted the Soviet Union's tremendous achievements in science and technology. This exhibition, he stressed, will serve to strengthen Indonesian-Soviet trade ties in the interests of developing friendly relations between the two countries' peoples.

The development of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Indonesia is tending to grow, the national news agency ANTARA stresses. Last year the two countries' foreign trade volume was $55 million, having increased by $10 million over the 12-month period.

USSR TO SEND YUGOSLAVIA IMMEDIATE EARTHQUAKE AID

LD231550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the natural disaster of the earthquake in Yugoslavia, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted a decision to render immediate aid to the fraternal Yugoslav nation. To eliminate the results of the earthquake, Yugoslavia will be supplied (?immediately) with equipment for a large-panel housing construction plant, building materials, trucks, bulldozers and other equipment.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS ON YUGOSLAV CP ANNIVERSARY

LD231305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of CPSU Central Committee message]

[Text] To the LCY Central Committee:

Dear comrades!

On behalf of Soviet communists and all the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates all communists and working people of Yugoslavia on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

Created in conditions of the upsurge of the working class movement due to the victory of the Great October Revolution, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed the struggle of working people for social and political rights, became the organizer of the heroic people's liberation struggle against the fascist invaders and of the socialist revolution in that country became the leading force of the peoples of Yugoslavia that embarked on the road of building a socialist society.

We wish the Yugoslav communists, all working people of Yugoslavia, new accomplishments in building socialism. We express confidence that the further development of relations between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will accord with the cardinal interests of strengthening the traditional friendship between the peoples of our countries, the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

LCY'S MINIC ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD231738 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 23, TASS--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia arrived in Moscow today. At the Sheremetyevo Airport Milos Minic was met by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Marko Orlandic. On the same day a meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee between Andrey Gromyko and Milos Minic. During the meeting held in a friendly atmosphere they discussed problems of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia as well as some topical international problems of mutual interest.

POLYANOV STRESSES DANGEROUS ESSENCE OF NATO 'SPECIAL GROUP'

LD231041 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov dispatch under "Events and Judgments" rubric: "Warheads and Detente"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 April--Europeans have just learned that some kind of "special group" has been thrown together within the recesses of the Atlantic alliance. It will devote its activities to commissioning "Eurostrategic missiles" or, as the Atlanticists now term them, "gray zone weapons." What this means is nuclear warheads and their carriers aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states.

The details of the "special group's" emergence are still shrouded in mist. The full composition of the new NATO staff's members is being concealed from the general public. All that is known is that Bonn was the formal initiator of its creation, while the Americans benevolently assumed the role of chief. It is also known that the "gray zone" strategists acted with strange haste--as though a political crisis was on the verge of breaking in Europe that emergency measures would be needed to liquidate.

Even the conservative West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which certainly cannot be suspected of having any special sympathy for detente, sensed something wrong. "The history of the 'special group's' formation is very significant in two ways," it writes. "First, because it has come into being on Bonn's initiative. And this is a circumstance which certainly cannot be considered something that stands to reason, still less as it is a question of problems created by medium-range nuclear missiles, in other words weapons which the Federal Republic does not possess. Second, one can only marvel at the unusual speed with which the 'special group' was set on its feet."

A very significant story in two respects....If you dig deeper, you will discover that it ought to be described differently--as a twice foolhardy story. It seems that some of Washington's West European partners--whether through their own zeal or under pressure from across the Atlantic or for both reasons put together--would like to change the correlation of forces in Europe to NATO's advantage. Here they follow a simple scheme: to confirm verbally their readiness for the Vienna dialog on military detente in the center of the continent while at the same time continuing the arms race, including in the sphere of mass-destruction weapons--say, neutron weapons and "Eurostrategic" missiles. But who, one wonders, could be misled by such a scheme? Who would not realize the absurdity and danger of the formula which proclaims: "Disarm...by arming?"

When the author of these lines discussed the new NATO venture with an eminent French politician, former military figure and now an ardent supporter of detente, my interlocutor remarked:

"Enormous American characteristics are visible in the 'special group'": The Pentagon with its military-industrial connections can be clearly discerned in the whole history of the deployment of 'gray zone weapons' in Europe. The affair could prove to be a deadly noose for West Europeans. Therefore we have just one way out--to close the gates of our continent to these weapons forever."

Quite right! And yet, one might ask: Why, then, do certain Western capitals not say a decisive "No!" to the policy of further NATO nuclear armament? Why do they rush through risky "initiatives," as in the case of setting up the "special group"? A short answer to this is not easy, but its leitmotiv would evidently be that some people, including certain Bundeswehr generals, are hoping to derive advantages for themselves from the American adventure.

Playing with the atom could prove suicidal. This is becoming increasingly well understood in West Europe. France has refused to cooperate in the NATO "special group." An ever increasing number of parliamentarians, scientists, military figures and journalists are openly stating that military detente is impossible without disarmament, and military detente is an urgent requirement for Europe in the last fourth of the century.

A forum of representatives of the French and Soviet public on problems of disarmament and detente has just ended in Paris. It was organized by the "USSR-France" and "France-USSR" societies and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The forum showed with new force what tremendous commonsense potential present-day Europe possesses. Addressing Paris meetings, Edgar Faure, chairman of the National Assembly's Franco-Soviet group and former French prime minister, especially noted the positive role of the Soviet Union and France in improving the European political climate and arranging all-European cooperation. It is no accident that political circles in the French capital emphasize that the Soviet-French dialog between public forces "was all the more important as it took place on the eve of the French president's visit to Moscow and his talks with the head of the Soviet communists and the Soviet state--Leonid Brezhnev."

For realistically minded politicians in the West there are no "gray zones" in detente. And the term "gray" (that is, disarmament "zones" not covered either by the Soviet-American SALT talks or by the Vienna dialog on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe) has been invented only by those who wish to suggest to the public: Do not expect good news from big politics quickly.

By these ruses they are trying to take the wind out of the sails of detente. But this is becoming increasingly difficult to do. Public opinion in the West, as shown by the forum in Paris, has taught them to recognize the dangerous essence of NATO ventures, including the venture which has resulted in the creation of the "special group." It is demanding increasingly insistently that its respective governments give delaying tactics up as a bad job, respond with action to the well-known constructive Soviet initiatives and take long-awaited steps forward, from which all will benefit.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP TO DISCUSS ARMS DEPLOYMENT

LD232010 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

A regular session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group will open at the U.S. war base in Homestead, Florida, on April 24th. This two-day meeting will be attended by seven defence ministers of NATO countries. According to U.S. press reports, the agenda of the session includes the question of increasing NATO's nuclear missile potential, particularly plans of deploying in West European countries new types of American tactical nuclear weapons.

The United States offers its NATO partners a choice between two new types of weapons, which are ready for production--the cruise missile or the Pershing-2 missile. Both of them can carry nuclear warheads.

Analysts note that the United States will most probably use this meeting to pressure the West European nations with a view to getting their consent to deploy nuclear weapons in their territories.

This U.S. initiative has so far run up against the opposition of several West European governments. As pointed out by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the United States is now endeavouring to find a compromise acceptable to all sides concerned on the deployment of this monstrous type of mass annihilation weapon.

The decisions of NATO strategists at the current meeting in Homestead will be passed within the frameworks of a broad program to strengthen the potential of the military bloc, approved on the initiative of the United States at the Washington session of the NATO Council last May.

In conformity with the plans, covering a period of 10-15 years, it is envisaged to increase sharply the NATO armed forces. The program includes also measures to enhance the nuclear missile potential. According to press reports, fulfilment of these plans will require additional spendings amounting to not less than 80,000 million dollars.

The escalation of NATO military preparations runs counter to the desires of the people of the European Continent for peace and detente, contradicts the spirit of the negotiations now under way in Vienna on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

ARTICIES SCORE FRG PROPAGANDA OUTBURST OVER GDR REGULATION

GDR Regulation on Foreign Journalists

LD231427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Berlin, 18 April, TASS--A regulation was published here the other day concerning a GDR Government resolution on the activity of foreign journalists in the GDR. As NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, this step--normal in itself--has aroused irritation among certain persons, journalists and officials in Bonn, which indicates their uneasiness. The GDR, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes, has provided no grounds for this. On the contrary, it has always been and remains interested in the correct publicizing of events in the country and its development and goals for the sake of the peoples' peaceful life. The regulations governing the modus operandi of accredited foreign journalists, as everywhere in the world, are the internal affair of each state, including the GDR.

The GDR, the commentary goes on to note, grants all foreign journalists the widest opportunities for fulfilling their professional duties and for promoting--in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference--the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality. The published regulation is also in accordance with this. What it does not permit is interference in the GDR's internal affairs, which is in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as the treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND draws attention to the fact that the regulations for foreign correspondents do not entail any substantial changes, particularly of a restrictive nature, for any journalists who publicize life in the GDR in a normal manner through their organs. Moreover the new regulation even provides for certain substantial relaxations.

The ballyhoo which has been raised can only be interpreted as meaning that the aim of certain correspondents and of those persons whose instructions they carry out apparently have little in common with the normal publicization of life in the socialist GDR, but consist in interference in its internal affairs and the dissemination of falsifications and slanderous assertions.

The regulation, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, is aimed at normalizing the international atmosphere and strengthening international trust and good-neighborly relations.

FRG Propaganda Campaign

LD231525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 79 p 7 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": Futile Occupation"]

[Text] It has long been known that there are circles in the FRG who you must not trifle with, as they say: You must just leave them to stoke their next propaganda ballyhoo against the GDR. The NATO psychological warfare services, the professional anti-communists from the rightwing Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union [CDU-CSU] opposition bloc and the reactionary Springer press take turns acting as the inciters. Sometimes government departments are dragged into these campaigns.

And now the people on the Rhine are displaying blatantly artificial alarm in voicing "protests" against the GDR's administrative act regulating the rules for the work of foreign journalists accredited to the republic. But it is clear that questions of this sort are exclusively an internal matter for any sovereign state.

It is understandable that the newly instituted regulation does not provide for the freedom to abuse the GDR's hospitality. And unfortunately this does happen. Frequently "dispatches" in the West German press are aimed at maliciously discrediting the GDR and its citizens and interfering impudently in its affairs, although this fundamentally contradicts the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference and the accords between the GDR and the FRG.

On the other hand, as the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has authoritatively explained, no substantial changes, still less changes of a restrictive nature, are being introduced for journalists who provide normal coverage of GDR life through their press organs. Moreover, certain appreciable steps facilitating matters for them are even envisaged. It has been noted that the German socialist state is interested in broad and objective information for the public of other countries regarding its life, progressive development and peace-loving policy.

Who can fail to be suited by this approach? Obviously only those who are guided by some other motives.

In past decades there have been countless attempts by West German propaganda to discredit the GDR. Whatever the motives and themes of these campaigns, they have had one common denominator: They always provide grist to the mill of only the opponents of normal good-neighborly relations between the two sovereign German states and are conducted contrary to the interests of detente and peace in Europe.

This year the GDR is approaching its glorious 30th anniversary. As we can see, the opponents of socialism are also preparing for it in their own way, organizing new provocative sallies against the worker and peasant republic under an artificial pretext. This is just a futile occupation. No one can conceal the truth about the German socialist state, its remarkable successes in the fraternal family of the socialist community countries, and its indestructible adherence to the cause of peace, democracy and progress.

Report Lauds 'Justified Measures'

LD231533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Ivanov report: "Justified Measures"]

[Text] Berlin--It is enough to leaf through the bound copies of the Springer press to notice that attempts to interfere in the GDR's internal affairs are a political line which certain FRG circles have been pursuing for a number of years. Whether this concerns the accrediting of journalists to the Leipzig Fair, customs control, the adoption of a new law or relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR--everything is turned into a pretext for an unbridled campaign in the newspapers and in FRG radio and television commentaries.

The pretext for the latest massive ballyhoo was the GDR authorities' resolution governing the activity of foreign correspondents. It applies equally to all foreign correspondents working in the German socialist republic. But this decision has produced a stormy reaction only from West German journalists. A "Tagesschau" television program commentator did not stint on his threats, when he predicted all sorts of complications. He assessed the GDR authorities' decision as neither more nor less than "a deviation from the Helsinki accords and a return to the hard line."

Leaving aside their intolerable tone, these statements, even in essence sound unconvincing at the very least. When the FRG intelligence services equip the border points with special apparatus in order to photograph the documents of incoming GDR citizens, establishes surveillance over them, and monitors mail arriving from the socialist countries--then the "adherents" of the Helsinki principles prefer to keep quiet. The GDR government had only to take steps to protect the country from gross interference in its internal affairs and to halt the dissemination of slander and misinformation, for the West German press immediately to see this as "a rejection of the Helsinki accords."

It would be worth recalling that the principle of noninterference in countries' internal affairs was recognized by the participants in the all-European conference as the most important condition for the development of cooperation. Incidentally, the letters which the sides at one time exchanged, concerning the reciprocal provisions of conditions for the work of journalists established that "the observance of the legal provisions and resolutions adopted in the interests of security, the struggle against crime and the safeguarding of other people's rights and freedoms" is the precondition for work as a permanent correspondent in the GDR and the FRG. In past years the GDR has frequently proved its adherence to the course of detente. At its initiative a number of new agreements have been signed with the FRG concerning various aspects of cooperation. But the GDR Government has always rejected the attempts by Bonn's rightwing politicians to view the improvement of relations between the two states as "some sort of rapprochement" or "the restoration of national commonality."

"We will never tolerate instances of the discrediting of our citizens and their government and interference in the GDR's internal affairs of which certain correspondents are guilty," E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has said.

"We are in favor of normal objective businesslike information and we do not exclude criticism. No one thinks that journalists who represent capitalism will adopt socialist stances. But the provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki must be observed."

It must not be forgotten that the GDR and the FRG lie at the center of Europe, on the frontier of the two worlds. The nature of their relations has a direct effect on the European climate. Anyone who tries to prevent the normalization of these relations for the sake of obsolete theses or political illusions and who encumbers them with the burden of past years, is opposing detente and the principles proclaimed by the all-European conference.

SOVIET PUBLIC AWAITS GISCARD VISIT WITH GREAT INTEREST

LD220923 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 22, TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

A major political event will take place in the beginning week: President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will arrive in Moscow and will have talks with Leonid Brezhnev. The summit meetings of leaders of the Soviet Union and France have long become a good tradition in relations between the two countries. The meeting planned for April 26 will be the tenth meeting since 1966 when for the first time after the war the then head of the French state General de Gaulle made an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Reviewing the development of international relations in the recent years, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the steps taken jointly by the Soviet Union and France toward attainment of detente, cooperation and peace were extremely timely and fruitful.

The exemplary character of Soviet-French cooperation is exerting the obvious, and considerable, influence on the present day international relations. Suffice it to recall a whole range of important inter-state agreements that were concluded by the governments of countries with different social systems in unison with the Soviet-French documents, the constructive work that is being conducted in the United Nations, the contribution that was made and is being made by different countries to the cause of the relaxation of international tension.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is one of the most vivid examples of multilateral cooperation to which the USSR and France have made an important contribution. Leaders of states of both capitalist and socialist parts of Europe gathered around the table at that meeting for the first time in the entire history of the continent to discuss the most important and urgent problems agitating millions of Europeans, and not only Europeans. And they not only gathered around the conference table but worked out and later adopted the Final Act that has become one of the most important documents of international law in our time.

Addressing French readers, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out recently that President Giscard d'Estaing visits the Soviet Union at an important and not an easy period. This complexity is not connected with any difficulties in Soviet-French relations. Quite the contrary, our relations with France are developing quite well. They are clearly oriented at the deepening of cooperation, at detente, at asserting the principles of goodneighbourliness in international life. The complexities stem from the activity of those motley forces that try to push the peoples back, to the times of the cold war, to cross out all that is positive in the world's politics, that was achieved with the active participation of the USSR, France, and a number of other countries.

Europe has gained more than others from detente despite a great, to our view, excessive, concentration of troops and armaments in the area. It so far felt less than others the effect of those negative processes that oppose detente as the main direction of contemporary international development. Much remains to be done so that there should be no set-backs, so that the concord of states should grow and strengthen. And in this, just as before, much will depend on the interaction and concerted efforts of the Soviet Union and France.

Therefore, the Soviet public awaits with great interest the arrival in Moscow of the head of the French state and the results that will be achieved by the tenth summit meeting of the leaders of the two countries.

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS INCREASED NATO ACTIVITY IN NORWAY

LD230817 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reviewed Col M. Ponomarev under rubric "Notes Appropros": "Abuse From the Gateway"]

[Text] The galvanization of the Atlanticists' militarist activities on NATO's northern flank has not escaped the notice of the European public. One report after another has been appearing in the press on NATO troop maneuvers in Norway and plans to deploy depots there for military equipment and weapons, including heavy weapons, and to use the country's territory to gather espionage information about the Soviet Union with the help of a network of monitoring stations and also the AWACS long-range radar system.

Naturally, the Soviet press could not overlook these facts either, particularly as they attest to dangerous militarist preparations in the immediate vicinity of the USSR's borders and to attempts to turn Norway into NATO's military bridgehead. Articles in a number of Soviet newspapers, including KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, have expressed legitimate bewilderment: Are the Atlanticists' measures in keeping with Norway's official policy of not placing foreign bases on its territory in peacetime, and can these measures help to improve good-neighborly relations between Norway and the USSR or strengthen mutual trust between our countries?

The facts on which the items published in the Soviet press have been based are irrefutable. However, certain Norweigian circles have given these items a hostile reception. The newspaper NORGES HANDELS OG SJOFARSTIDENDE acted as these circles' mouthpiece. Unable to deny the facts, it could find nothing better than to describe the Soviet items as a "ridiculous game," "propaganda pressure," attempts to "make a fool of Norway," and so forth. The stream of abuse against the Soviet Union gushing from the newspaper's pages merely attests to the weakness of its position. The abuse issuing from the gateway of NORGES HANDELS...could have been disregarded, but its authors completely gave themselves away. They ended their unworthy sallies with a totally unambiguous conclusion: "Norway has just one definite alternative--NATO involvement."

Norwegian Defense Minister R. Hansen has also made an attempt to justify the intensification of NATO activities in northern Europe. The minister spoke, it is true, in a far calmer tone than the newspaper. But he too tried to maintain that the Atlanticists' military preparations on the country's territory do not run counter to its proclaimed foreign policy course and can even supposedly serve to ease international tension. Strange logic! Particularly as the same R. Hansen was forced to admit in the pages of the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, to which he granted an interview, that Norway plays a more important role in NATO than "the country's size permits."

An eloquent admission. It should, however, be added that it is not just a matter of the country's size but of its true interests. But obviously neither the Atlantic strategists nor their accomplices in Norway care about them in the least.

SOVIET REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

Tudeh Leader's Press Conference

LD200845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 16 April, TASS--Addressing a press conference here, Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee, who has returned to the country after many years abroad, has set forth the party's tasks at the present stage of the Iranian revolution. He hailed the Iranian people's victory over the despotic shah's regime, which relied on the world system of imperialism headed by the United States, and he stressed that the overthrow of the monarchy is merely the first major step of the present revolution. Ahead, Kianuri said, lies the difficult stage of eradicating the vestiges of the former regime, totally eliminating the country's dependence on imperialism, normalizing the economy and insuring true freedom and democracy. To achieve these aims the Tudeh is prepared to cooperate closely with all detachments of the revolutionary movement.

The Tudeh Party, Kianuri continued, has not halted its activity throughout its history and has remained the party of the working class. It is now resuming legal activity aimed at creating a new republican Iran.

Kianuri pointed out that in the domestic policy sphere the Tudeh supports Ayatollah Khomeyni's initiative to create an Islamic republic in Iran since the leader of the Iranian revolution means by this concept the insuring of Iran's true independence, the eradication of exploitation, the implementation of democratic freedoms for the entire people and the improvement of the working people's welfare.

In the foreign policy sphere, Kianuri continued, the Tudeh advocates the complete liquidation of all the military and political treaties and agreements imposed on Iran by imperialism, and it advocates Iran's territorial integrity and the strengthening of its national independence. We resolutely oppose any manifestations of separatism and support the strengthening of the country's unity and the equality of all ethnic minorities inhabiting Iran. We place special emphasis on the liquidation of Iran's military-political agreements with the United States, since U.S. imperialism is the No 1 enemy of our people and of all peoples of the world.

FRG Paper's Interview With Kianuri

LD231828 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 23, TASS--The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) declares for further development of the Iranian revolution in the interests of consolidating the country's national independence, of deepening democratic transformations, improving the position of the working class and peasantry, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party Nureddin Kianuri said in an interview to the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT.

He said that the main condition for achieving these aims is unity and alliance of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces of the country. Therefore, the People's Party of Iran attaches great significance to the formation of the United People's Front which will be the motive force in the deepening of the gains of the revolution, will be a guarantee against the subversive actions of reaction. We are aware of the difficulties on the way to forming the united front of the working people, Nureddin Kianuri stressed. Suffice it to mention the splitting activity of Maoist groupings that merged forces with counter-revolution. The documents discovered in Israel's representation in Tehran that confirm the fact of cooperation of Israeli and Chinese special services in Iran and their contacts with the secret police SAVAK show how far the Maoist groupings went in their betrayal.

Of great importance for consolidation and development of the Iranian revolution, N. Kianuri said, is solidarity of the progressive public of the world, of countries of the socialist community, of all anti-imperialist forces. It is not accidental that close fraternal relations exist between the Iranian revolution and the Palestinian National Liberation Movement.

Touching upon the implementation of social and economic transformations in Iran, the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran said that the party declares for the granting of wide rights to the working people, for the working organizations having the [word indistinct] spheres of production and distribution of material wealth. In the sphere of agriculture, the party demands that peasants be given land and credits from the state that they need for the development of economy, and our demands evoke the positive response among the popular masses, N. Kianuri said.

Khomeyni's Warning of U.S. Intentions

LD201532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Osipovskiy and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] In Iran, the political and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has spoken to representatives of the Islamic revolutionary councils. These organizations, which arose on the wave of the revolutionary struggle against the monarchy, have recently become the subject of bitter quarreling. They played a big part in neutralizing counter-revolutionary elements in a very difficult period of Iranian history, when the shah fled the country. These councils contained the most variegated political forces--virtually everyone who was against the monarchy. And now individual leaders are using the councils in the interests of those political groups to which they belong. This at times leads to anarchy and to violations of the decisions of the country's Provisional Government.

It was an explanation of these aims and tasks of the Islamic revolutionary councils that Khomeyni delivered. He spoke in favor of retaining the councils, but called for them to be purged of elements alien to the revolution. These elements, noted Khomeyni, are acting (?on instructions) from abroad, probably, from the United States.

In another speech in a little town in the southeast of Iran, Khomeyni made a sharply critical attack on the United States, which still has its eye on Iran, hoping once more to (?get its hands on) Iran's natural resources, especially its oil.

'Rejoinder' to Washington POST

LD240848 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--PRAVDA carries Sergey Svitunov's rejoinder, headlined "Beware--Slander", which reads:

"Quite recently some people in the United States wanted to persuade the entire world that 'the hand of Moscow' was allegedly involved in the Iranian anti-imperialist revolution. Nothing, however, came out of this, because of the lack of facts. The new Iran advances along the road of non-alignment, is heading for good relations with its neighbors. This obviously does not suit reactionary Western quarters, who would like to 'correct' the course of that country. But how? There is only one way--slander and insinuations.

"Typical in this respect is an article published in the Washington POST and insinuating in its heading some Soviet intrigues in Iran. There is no need to go into the details of these fabrications concerning frontier wars and economic calamities to be expected, allegedly, from the Soviet Union. Slander is and remains slander.

"What is significant are allegations about some vacuum of forces, which arose in connection with the Iranian revolution and which must be filled. These allegations utterly give away the gentlemen from the United States. They badly would like to fill this vacuum, to re-establish their bases on Iranian soil. Is not this the real purpose of the latest exercise on the theme of 'Soviet menace'?

"The principles, underlying the relations of the Soviet Union with Iran, are well known. They are a mutual respect of sovereignty and independence, non-intervention into domestic affairs and goodneighbourhood. Their consistent observance has also been highly assessed inside Iran, as shown, for instance, by the recent statement of that country's Minister of Information and Propaganda N. Minatchi.

"The futile efforts of the slanderers from the Washington POST will have no success."

Belyayev Views Revolution

LD240925 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 18 April publishes on page 14, under the headline "Iran: 'Yes!' To the Republic," the 2,200-word second and final part--the first part was published in the same paper for 4 April--of a Tehran-Beirut report by correspondent Igor Belyayev. Belyayev ridicules the account of the scope of SAVAK operations given by former SAVAK head Nasiri at a press conference before his execution and notes that Tehran newspapers have suggested that SAVAK was responsible for the 380,000 deaths. He notes the close relationship between Richard Helms, U.S. ambassador to Iran 1973 through 1976, and the shah and declares that Helms was a "specialist" in bugging and "that kind of CIA 'game.'" Belyayev outlines the "curious admissions" in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE about "the role of the CIA and the Israelis in the affairs of the shah's secret police," mentioning in particular the statements of "former CIA staffer" (Jess Lif).

Belyayev describes the movements of the shah, emphasizing the reluctance of many countries to receive him. Noting that the "referendum results and the birth of the Islamic Republic of Iran are evidence that the necessary conditions are being created in the country for solving the extremely complex tasks of the revolution," Belyayev outlines the tasks facing Iran in the spheres of the economy, the state apparatus and "the creation of a new political environment in which parties and groups reflecting the aspirations of all strata of the multinational population of many millions can exist and function."

"Iran has to surmount the exceptionally great difficulties which have appeared since the victory of the revolution. Meanwhile American newspapers and magazines are deliberately creating the impression that the situation in the country is not stabilizing and cannot stabilize. The enemies are making every effort to sow mistrust of the people's power in Iranian society. And these intrigues are appropriately assessed in Tehran. Thus the local newspapers have repeatedly pointed out that it is precisely the Americans who are backing those who want to exacerbate the domestic political situation in the country.

"Iran's new leadership has announced the severance of the Iranian-American military agreements, including the treaty 'on joint defense' of Iran and the United States concluded in 1959.

"Iran has withdrawn from CENTO, thereby hastening the ignominious end of that aggressive military alliance created by the United States and Britain in the fifties. Iran, which resolutely condemns Israel's expansionism, is now defending the Arabs' just cause. It totally supports the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their national rights and for the creation of an independent state.

"Ayatollah Khomeyni has called the deal between As-Sadat and Begin which took the form of an Egyptian-Israeli 'peace' treaty 'a great betrayal.' While remaining a nonalined state, Iran intends to struggle actively against the so-called 'new U.S. policy' in the Near East. Ayatollah Khomeyni sees this policy as the main source of danger to the future of the Iranian revolution.

"The traditional links between Iran and the Soviet Union have always been based on an extremely important principle--that these relations are strictly in line with our people's vital interests. In fact it could not be otherwise. How will Iranian-Soviet relations develop now? I have talked with one of the leaders of the Iranian revolution. He particularly stressed the need for mutual understanding between Iran and the Soviet Union and between the Iranian and Soviet peoples.

"We have a common border, he said, and so we must live as good neighbors. Links between our countries may develop in various spheres--economic, political, cultural. And they must totally accord with our peoples' interests and aspirations. We Iranians, he stressed, remember that the Soviet Union has never pursued an imperialist policy toward Iran, unlike the Western countries. Now, after the victory of the Iranian revolution, we want to maintain good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union--naturally, without interfering in one another's internal affairs. The overwhelming majority of Iranians desire precisely that....

"Back here in Beirut reports have reached me of the warmth with which Iranians have received the message of congratulations on the birth of the Islamic Republic of Iran sent to Ayatollah Khomeyni by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They see this message of congratulations as yet more evidence that there is every reason to hope for a blossoming of friendly Iranian-Soviet relations."

Iranian Ambassador on USSR-Iran Ties

LD221944 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, received Dr Mohammed Mokri, the new Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, in his residence in Qom before the ambassador's departure for Moscow.

Interviewed at the end of this visit by a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, Dr Mokri confirmed the inclination of the country's new regime to expand relations with the Soviet Union. He stated: The Islamic Republic of Iran will never become an anti-Soviet base. The Iranian ambassador said that the republican government in its foreign policy will follow the policy of nonalinement and friendship with all countries.

Iran Warns U.S.

LD231326 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 23, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran warned the USA that the passports of the shah, members of his family, and persons accompanying them are annulled. Therefore, issuing visas or granting asylum to them will be considered as an unfriendly act with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran and will have a negative effect on relations between the two countries. This was reported by the newspaper AYANDEGAN. Earlier the Iranian Government announced that it would reconsider its relations with any country which would grant asylum to the former shah.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said recently that the United States Government was not objecting to an arrival of the overthrown shah of Iran in America for permanent residence after a "stabilization" of U.S.-Iranian relations. The spokesman said that in principle the USA will welcome an arrival of the shah in the USA.

At present the shah and his family found refuge on the Bahamas. But, judging by press reports, his presence already started becoming irksome to the local authorities.

Situation in Naqadeh

LD231938 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from Tehran, despite the fundamental agreement on a ceasefire the situation in Naqadeh is still critical. For 3 days conflict has continued between the Kurds and the Turks, and two nationalist groups resident in the city. These conflicts started on Friday when a number of unidentified individuals opened fire on [words indistinct] Kurds. As a result of fighting during the past 3 days, 25 persons have been killed. Following the call of the minister of the interior for the re-establishment of normalcy in the city, agreement has been reached for a ceasefire.

Religious-Political Clashes

LD212030 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 21, TASS--Armed clashes between representatives of various religious-political groupings were resumed in Iranian Kurdistan with a fresh vigour. The small town of Naqadeh became the centre of those sanguinary developments. As the FRANCE PRESS news agency reports, about 40 people were killed and many injured there over the past twenty-four hours.

Lenin's Role in Soviet-Iranian Relations

ID232213 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 22 April is the 109th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, revolutionary genius and thinker, founder of the world's first socialist state and of our country's Communist Party. The name of Lenin is a symbol of the struggle to eliminate despotism, injustice, oppression and deprivation of human rights, as well as a symbol of a struggle for freedom, equality, and happiness of toilers.

The affection of the people of Iran for Lenin and the respect which they have for him is quite obvious. Lenin was a great and sincere friend of the people of Iran. He confirmed and supported with the greatest enthusiasm the constitutional revolution in Iran. Lenin, in his works on sources of energy in world politics and events in the Balkan and Iran, and in his other works, strongly condemned the imperialist, colonialist plunderers and with complete decisiveness defended the rights of the Iranian people.

In 1908 Lenin referred to the possibility of success for the Iranian revolution and had full belief in its success. He invited the Russian communists and all the revolutionaries of the world to assist the struggles of the brave and valiant people of Iran.

In 1912 the resolution of the communist conference in Prague was written by Lenin. In this resolution the barbaric activities of the imperialists in Iran were severely criticized and full support expressed for the struggles of the people of Iran.

Following the success of the Great Socialist October Revolution which destroyed the colonialist regime in Russia, Lenin was in charge of the Soviet Government. Today, we can say with pride and satisfaction that Lenin's government and Lenin himself laid the strong foundation of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Lenin laid the foundations of these relationships with the announcement of the most just principles which the Soviet Government decided to observe more than ever in its relations with its southern neighbor, Iran. These principles consist of equality of rights of the two countries, noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and respect for the national sovereignty of each other. The Leninist principles were reflected most clearly in the agreement between the Soviet Union and Iran, signed in 1921, which is based on the expansion of friendship and good neighborliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Iran.

An announcement published at that time with Lenin's approval, states that the Government of the Soviet Union desired that the Iranian nation be independent and self-sufficient, and be able to freely use all its wealth and resources. To this end, it announces that all the agreements, contracts, and conventions signed between the former tsarist government and Iran and harmful to the interests of the Iranian nation be canceled and invalidated. As you know, Lenin's government returned to Iran without compensation all the concessions and the articles owned by the tsarist regime whose aim was to profit from the colonization of the people of Iran and from exploiting the resources of Iran.

The subsequent cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran has always been based on the equality of rights and the safeguarding of mutual interests. The present policy of our country toward Iran is based on the internationalist support of the people of the Soviet Union for the struggle of the Iranian nation against tyranny, dictatorship and imperialist domination. The Iranians experienced this support both during the early twenties when Iran was fighting against the enslaving Anglo-Iranian agreement and in the fifties during the powerful movement for the nationalization of the oil industry. The Iranian nation is also experiencing this support at the present during its popular anti-imperialist, liberating, national revolution. Minatchi, the Iranian minister of information and propaganda said a short time ago: Our nation can only be thankful to the Soviet Union for its policy of supporting our revolutionary movement.

Dear listeners, it should be said that peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of the foundations of peace among nations are among the most important Leninist principles of good neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Iran. Without the observance of this principle, true good neighborliness cannot be realized, especially if we bear in mind that the Soviet Union and Iran have a common border of 2,500 kilometers. But, as you are aware, the shah's regime, which enabled the imperialist to establish military bases in Iran for hostile intentions against the Soviet Union, crudely trampled this principle underfoot. It is obvious that this policy would inevitably lead to a coolness in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

At present, when Lenin's forecasts of the success of the Iranian revolution have been realized and the revolutionary Iran has dismantled the military, imperialist bases and has refrained from the arms race pursued under the shah's regime, new horizons have opened up for the expansion of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran based on sincere good neighborliness. As Mr Amir Entezam, Iran's deputy prime minister, declared: There is no doubt that relations between the Soviet Union and Iran will expand and increase. Mutual relations should become better than they were during the shah's regime.

The Soviet (?leaders) praise this well-meaning attitude of the Iranian leaders. Relations between the Soviet Union and Iran are based upon good traditions. The invincible strength of these relations, the foundations of peace and friendship and good neighborliness between the people of the Soviet Union and Iran were laid by the great Lenin.

'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM DEALS WITH MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

LD232243 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On Saturday the Soviet Central Television showed the Studio Nine program, which dealt with the important issues in current international life. The director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Yevgeniy Primakov, and the head of the Consultants' Committee at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Shishlin, took part in the program.

The participants in this program dealt with a number of important international issues, particularly the Middle East problem. We invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to hear the views of the participants in Studio Nine about the following pressing issue of our time.

In his talk Yevgeniy Primakov concentrated on the fact that the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, concluded with the direct participation of the United States, does not at all serve the cause of peace in the Middle East. Indeed, Israel hardened its attitude before and after the signing of the treaty by its great intransigence on a number of issues. After signing the treaty Begin said the Arabs of the West Bank of the Jordan and of the Gaza Strip will not have autonomy. The Israeli Government has drawn up new projects for the building of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Yevgeniy Primakov pointed out that the Israelis possess between 20 and 25 percent of these territories. The harrassment of the Arab inhabitants was intensified following the signing of the so-called peace treaty. This is what this treaty has brought. What kind of peace are they talking about? The main issue, the Palestinian issue, remains unsolved: Indeed, it is being further complicated. Yevgeniy Primakov emphasized that the solving of the Middle East issue can be achieved in a comprehensive way.

The Soviet Union had proposed the comprehensive settlement in the region. In its attempt to consolidate its positions in the Middle East, the United States deleted a number of issues which the treaty between Egypt and Israel does not tackle. Primakov went on to say that the signing of that deal resulted in the removal of the strongest Arab country in terms of industry and armament from the confrontation with Israel, namely Egypt. Primakov said Israel has secured the possibility of solving what is to it the most important issue, the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem.

Israel strived to secure diplomatic recognition and it will achieve it very soon, at a time when two-thirds of Sinai is still under Israeli occupation. Only at the end of the 3-year period will Israel start moving its forces in Sinai. Who can guarantee that Israel will implement these conditions? It is common knowledge that the United States is trying to make other Arab countries participate in this treaty and is concentrating its efforts particularly on Saudi Arabia and Jordan. In this the United States collided with serious obstacles. Carter tried to minimize Saudi Arabia's protest and tried to keep it away from the Baghdad conference, which adopted resolutions rejecting capitulation. The United States failed to achieve its objectives. Jordan adopted a completely firm stand against the treaty.

The head of the Consultants' Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Shishlin, took part in the Studio Nine program. He said it can now be said that the separate deal has placed the Middle East settlement question in an impasse. The future, however, is in the hands of that group of the Arab countries which actually express the interests of the Arab peoples and in the hands of the forces which support the just demands of the Arabs for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

AS-SADAT REACTS TO KUWAITI DIPLOMATIC SEVERENCE DECISION

LD231505 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Whom Does As-Sadat Intend To Fight?"]

[Text] President as-Sadat extremely emotionally met Kuwait's decision to break diplomatic and economic relations with his regime. He could not help uttering disgraceful expressions against the Arab countries which decided at the Baghdad conference to carry out economic and political sanctions against official Cairo for having concluded a separate peace treaty with Israel.

What the Egyptian president said in Ismailia, is quite significant: Without any preamble, he announced his intention to fight against the entire Arab world. He said, and I quote, that he could on his own take on all the Arab leaders. So, this is what the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president entails: The enemies of Egypt today are not the Israeli aggressors who continue to occupy the Arab territories and to violate the rights of the Arab Palestinian people, but Arab countries and Arab leaders. What is remarkable is that these utterances by As-Sadat come at a time when the rulers of Israel, to whom As-Sadat had offered an olive branch, are showing how they understand peace in the Middle East: On order from the Israeli prime minister, the Israeli military apparatus dealt deadly blows to peaceful inhabitants of Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Women and children were the victims of this savage act. Moreover, on the same day as President as-Sadat attacked the Arabs, his new friend, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, ordered construction of two new Israeli military settlements near the town of Nabulus in the West Bank. This fully confirms that Israel's settlements in the occupied Arab territories continue, in the shade of As-Sadat's olive branch. The decisions by Kuwait to apply sanctions against As-Sadat's regime indeed reflects the depth of the anger of the Arab world. Arab newsmen now maintain that the Arab world has never known, since the era of the British agent Nouri Said, an overt assault against the Arab interests and aspirations by Arab public figures like the one currently mounted by official Cairo.

ISRAEL USES SOUTH LEBANESE TO DEFY UN

LD210718 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 20, TASS--Israel, and the south Lebanese separatists it supports, are frustrating the implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution on restoring the Lebanese Government's authority in the south of the country. A report by the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim about the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon, circulated here, states that it was unable to fulfill its functions. The U.N. peace-keeping force was set up for observing the transfer of south Lebanon, occupied by Israel as a result of its aggression last spring, to the control of the legitimate government. Despite the U.N. resolution, the report points out, Tel Aviv handed these strategically important areas to Haddad's anti-government detachments, which Israel supplies with weapons and fully controls. By using them, Israel sabotaged the U.N. Security Council resolution. Haddad, encouraged by Israel, declared he will not allow the Lebanese Army group to advance into the south of the country. His units, situated not far from the area where the U.N. forces are deployed and around their headquarters, have been reinforced by tanks and heavy mortars. The U.N. forces were subjected to shelling. The right-Christian detachments resort to provocative attacks against U.N. patrols, their positions and premises. The report goes on to say that the presence of Israeli military personnel is becoming increasingly conspicuous on the territory controlled by Haddad's detachments. Movement of Israeli jeeps, armoured troop-carriers and lorries is observed more and more frequently in the borderline region. From mid-January to April 8 the Israelis violated the border about 200 times. Israeli war planes repeatedly intruded into Lebanese air space in the operational area of the U.N. forces and adjacent regions. During a clash between the U.N. peace-keeping force and the right-Christian detachments the presence of Israeli officers was noted. All these facts confirm once again that Haddad's separatists are frank agents of Tel Aviv. Israel's goal remains the same--to get entrenched on captured Arab lands under any guise.

LEBANESE, OTHER PROTESTS AT SITUATION IN SOUTH LEBANON

LD211604 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 21, TASS--The criminal actions of the Israeli puppet Haddad and the gangs that he heads have given rise to wrathful protest of the people of Lebanon. Prominent politicians of the country--speaker of parliament K. al-Assad, former Prime Minister S. Salam and R. Karame have demanded that the south Lebanese splitters be immediately brought to trial, that they should be sternly punished and that resolute measures be taken to restore Lebanon's sovereignty over all southern territories. The newspaper AN-NIDA, the publication of the Lebanese Communist Party, writes that the sharp complication of the situation in south Lebanon came as a result of the signing by the Egyptian regime of a capitulatory "peace" treaty with Israel. The newspaper calls upon all Arab patriots to pool their efforts in order to frustrate the conspiracy of American imperialism and its accomplices--Israel and traitor As-Sadat. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat has resolutely denounced the south Lebanese separatists who are trying to divide the country. He said that Tel Aviv's placemen of the Haddad type are backed by the United States the aim of which is to eliminate the Arab national liberation movement and to deal a blow on the Palestinian resistance movement. Yasir 'Arafat has reaffirmed the determination of the Palestinian people to continue the struggle for restoration of their flouted national rights and for the right to have an independent state of their own. Meanwhile Tel Aviv continues giving its accomplices in the south of Lebanon all-round support, supplying them with arms and taking a direct part in bombardment of south Lebanese settlements. Israel Defence Minister Weizman said today that Israel and its right-wing Christian allies in south Lebanon have common interests. The frontier sector, controlled by the Haddad units, as Weizman said, "is of vital importance for Israel's security."

REPORTAGE ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS CONTINUES

West To Recognize Internal Settlement

LD232225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, 23 April--TASS correspondent Brian Bunting reports:

In the capitals of the Western powers they had evidently only been waiting for the official end of the so-called "general elections" staged by the rulers of the illegal Rhodesian regime in order to promote more actively the process of an "internal settlement" which envisages setting up a puppet regime loyal to the West in Rhodesia.

J. Callaghan, the British prime minister, said at a press conference here that London and Washington are conducting intensive talks on the matter. The Labor Party intends in particular to send on an appropriate diplomatic mission C. Hughes, a special envoy who has already participated in the initial stages of the implementation of the neocolonialist "internal settlement" plan. As for the Conservatives, F. Pym, a member of the Tory "shadow cabinet" and spokesman on foreign affairs, has stated that the British Government "is bound to do all it can for the recognition" of the puppet "government" to be set up in Rhodesia as a result of the falsified "elections." It was precisely for those purposes that a large group of "observers" from Western countries were present at the election farce in Rhodesia. Their task included noting the "activity" of the African population and the pseudodemocratic nature of the whole spectacle. The following facts bear testimony to the conditions in which the so-called "elections" were held. Thompson, chairman of the special "Election Directorate", was unable to reply to foreign correspondents as to how in some constituencies many more voters took part in polling than were actually listed. Such trickery comes as no surprise, since the spectacle was held under martial law conditions which were imposed by the racists in virtually all parts of the country. For the elections the Smith clique brought up the numerical strength of its punitive forces to [word indistinct] men.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the sole legitimate representative of the African majority in Rhodesia, rejects the farce organized by the Salisbury regime at gunpoint. The patriots of Zimbabwe, front leaders J. Nkomo and R. Mugabe have stated, will continue their armed struggle against racist domination for the genuine independence of their motherland.

Smith's Gamble

LD232344 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

["Focus on Rhodesia" weekly review written by Aleksandr Fedorov]

[Text] In racist Rhodesia elections were held last week separately for white people and for Africans. It is hard to say anything about how the Africans voted because even Western correspondents were unable to learn anything about it. When inviting them to Salisbury, the authorities promised to open the doors wide. In reality, however, they closed tight even the smallest cracks left earlier by the censorship. So the press is left with no other choice than, the REUTER correspondent said, to start guessing a new riddle: How many people took part in the voting? In fact, there are many riddles to guess and their number keeps growing. One of them is how many ballot sheets the authorities will forge.

One also has to bear in mind the fact that the election commission, headed by Smith's friend Malcolm Thompson and Brig Gen Peter Rich, is made up of people who believe that the best argument in favor of a candidate is a bullet and a rifle butt. But, of course, the biggest riddle is: What awaits the Africans and the whites after the elections? The students who organized protest meetings against the elections answer it in the following way: the same apartheid and violence on the part of the few. And specialists of the country's leading standard bank predicted that the crisis in the economy would not be eliminated after the elections. The bloodshed will continue, said the former commander in chief of the Rhodesian Army, John Hickman.

The election farce was opposed in one way or another by the Union of Rhodesian Farms and the Association of Government Employees. So it appears that a negative opinion about the elections is the opinion of many white people. Smith couldn't but have foreseen that. His calculations were simple. The rigged elections would be a sort of security on the basis of which the Western backers of the regime would lift economic sanctions. But if that happens, and that incidentally is being predicted in the West, Smith and his African colleagues in the Executive Council will be making a big mistake if they start celebrating a victory. The African population will not lay down arms, as the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which expresses the will of the people warned. And when it comes to deciding what determines the success of the struggle, preference is given not to equipment and dollars but to the strength of the people and their firm resolve to win freedom.

And there's another aspect of the constitutional problem. The United States, Britain and the Republic of South Africa are giving assistance not because they like the rebellious Smith so much. The objectives they have in common are very much like those of the adventurers seeking gold in the valley of skeletons. Each tries to get rich and uses enemies to achieve that. And the situation of the people living in Rhodesia will hardly be better when their so-called defenders plunder the natural wealth of the country. A REUTER correspondent has suggested to his colleagues who have been cut off from events to start guessing how many people voted. Smith and his Western supporters who have organized the election farce are gambling with the fate of the people in Rhodesia, giving no thought at all to how dangerous this gamble could be.

Nkomo Denounces Elections

LD210542 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1630 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksey Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] In a statement issued in Lusaka, Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Zimbabwe nation and president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] within the Patriotic Front, said he would never accept any form of cooperation with a handful of sellouts led by Ndabaningi Sithole. Now let's hear what our news commentator Aleksey Nikolayev has to say on this:

A small group of sellouts led by Ndabaningi Sithole said that within a few days the so-called elections arranged by the Boers would take place. The leader of the group, Sithole, said that if he succeeds in getting the post of being boss-boy under the auspices of the Boers, he will request that Mr Joshua Nkomo will be made president of the country. Whom does Sithole hope to deceive? Why does he play with the name of the national leader? Why does he want to soil the leader's name? Ndabaningi Sithole's friends are all to be found in the council now running the country, comprising the black sellouts and the whites.

These are people who can work with him, people with whom he can share confidences and exchange advice: his overlord Ian Smith, and his fellow sellouts, Abel Muzorewa and chief Jeremiah Chirau. Sithole is babbling and playing games while the nation of Zimbabwe is perishing. Many of us are dying every day, at the hands of the Rhodesian Boers.

Ian Smith's administration, at this very moment, is increasing its air attacks and sending out soldiers to kill the innocent people of Zimbabwe, who are outside the country, having fled to these countries to save themselves from the cruel and savage administration of the Rhodesian Boers. In addition, sellout Abel Muzorewa has hired bandits from the list of the unemployed and those currently serving prison sentences and these are now roaming the countryside killing people in the cities of Bulawayo, Salisbury, Gwelo and other towns. These bandits attack and kill the supporters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, destroying their homes. The West is making Chief Chirau sing praises of the racist regime in Salisbury, and is thus trying to win it world recognition. Ndabaningi Sithole is posing as a national reconciler by using the name of the national leader Mr Joshua Nkomo. Sithole, in the absence of his bosses, knows very well that Mr Joshua Nkomo is a national leader, and undisputed hero of illustrious deeds. He is carrying on the struggle begun by Lobengula, son of the soil and a true example to all the people of Zimbabwe. The turncoat Ndabaningi Sithole is trying to secure votes in the forthcoming elections by using the names of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, but Mr Joshua Nkomo has made it clear that the Patriotic Front will not be party to this election of the Boers and their puppets.

All of us, sons of the soil, know why sellout Sithole entered into an agreement with Ian Smith. He knows that he has no followers, he has been bought by the Boers to help them to oppress the indigenous people of Zimbabwe. In addition to this, Sithole is a pupil of the followers of Mao Zedong, an agent of the CIA, and a boss-boy for foreman Ian Smith. Sithole and his fellow sellouts are all mere boss-boys in the council designed by the Boers. Sithole and his friends, together with the Boers, are building their house on sand. They are relying on the Boers to capture the champion of the Zimbabwe nation at gunpoint and to force him to accept the presidency. But this won't work, and as Mr Joshua Nkomo, president of ZAPU, has said, the people of Zimbabwe are through being intimidated and deceived. They have suffered many hardships, and they have lost many friends and relatives. Now they have only one aim, namely to liberate their country of birth from oppression, bondage and from a racist administration perpetrated by the Boers of Rhodesia.

LESOTHO, PARTY LEADER REJECTS ANTICOMMUNISM

ID210548 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, April 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports: "We resolutely reject the policy of anticommunism which deteriorates international situation and damages the cause of peace, cooperation and mutual understanding among nations," general secretary of the ruling Lesotho National Party, Albert Mikale, told the TASS correspondent in Maseru. The people of Lesotho, said Albert Mikale, live in specific conditions. Our country is surrounded by the territory of South Africa whose government pursues the man-hating policy of apartheid. Though Lesotho conducts a policy of nonalignment and friendship with all peoples irrespective of their social system, we resolutely condemn racial and economic oppression and the humiliation of dignity of the African population by the Pretoria government. Our people, stressed Albert Mikale, will continue to express their solidarity with the struggle for freedom of the oppressed population in southern Africa.

USTINOV GREETS CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO ON PLAYA GIRON JUBILEE

LD231017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Havana:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all soldiers of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces cordial congratulations on the 18th anniversary of the victory over the imperialist mercenaries at Playa Giron. The rout of the intervention in April 1961 has become a symbol of the Cuban people's courage and heroism and cogent evidence of their determination to defend their revolutionary gains and to build a socialist society. On the glorious anniversary I wish Cuban soldiers new successes in combat and political training and in enhancing their military skill in the name of strengthening their motherland's defense capability and the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

BEIJING AIDING LATIN AMERICAN REPRESSIVE REGIMES

LD222044 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 22, TASS--China is rendering assistance and support to the most reactionary regimes of Latin America, assuming the role of the accomplice of the United States, writes the newspaper DAILY WORLD. The newspaper of American communists stresses that Beijing was the first to recognize the fascist regime in Chile and established broad commercial and economic relations with the regime. China granted to the Pinochet junta interest-free loans to the total sum of over 200 million dollars. It actually helped strengthen the fascist regime by making large purchases of copper, potassium nitrate and iron ore from Chile. The Beijing representatives in the United Nations were blocking the adoption of any measures aimed at investigation of the violations of human rights in Chile. China is conducting a similar policy with regard to other Latin American repressive regimes. Thus, the DAILY WORLD writes, when a broad popular uprising against the rotten government of the dictator Somoza started in Nicaragua, Beijing hastened to the support of the dictator providing large sums of money. China has become the biggest importer of Nicaraguan cotton that is being grown mainly at plantations of dictator Somoza.

PRC-Chile Ties Increase

LD231033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[I. Lebedev "Rejoinder": "Greetings From Pinochet"]

[Text] The Beijing authorities have decided to further expand relations with the Chilean junta. This time, economic as well as political relations will be expanded. As reported from Beijing, a Chilean trade delegation has been in China. [paragraph continues]

The sides struck a bargain over the question of increasing commodity exchange, and the Chilean regime agreed to grant $10 million credit for its import-export trade with China, and the national banks arrived at an amicable agreement to open branches in the two capitals.

The junta delegation's trip to Beijing is none other than new proof of the strengthening of the Beijing leadership's ties with the Chilean fascists' antipopular regime. As is known, these ties are of long standing. China supports Chile's limping economy by increasing purchases of copper, saltpeter and iron--raw materials which it uses for the needs of its military industry. Beijing is seeking to turn the Pinochet regime into its own "Trojan horse" to penetrate Latin America.

As the bulletin of the Communist Party of Chile pointed out editorially, the economic and political assistance which China is giving the Pinochet dictatorship is not an isolated fact. It is in keeping with the policy of the Chinese leadership, which has abandoned the principles of proletarian internationalism and betrayed the cause of the working class. It must be added that Pinochet, leader of the fascist junta, is preparing to visit China himself, and Hua Guofeng has received an invitation to visit Chile.

BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS BEGINS

LD221728 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, April 21, TASS--The 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia has opened here. It is attended by delegates from all over the republic. For the first time in the past 8 years the communists of the country have got a possibility to meet legally.

The participants in the congress will analyze the political situation in Bolivia, discuss topical questions of the international situation. As is noted in an official statement of the Communist Party of Bolivia, which has been distributed here, great attention will be paid to questions of the party's activities in the period of the election campaign and its participation within the front of democratic and people's unity in general elections to be held on July 1, this year, in which the president, vice-president, and members of the parliament of the republic will be elected. The congress will consider proposals on introduction of changes into the program and the rules of the party and elect the new party leadership.

CPSU Sends Greetings

LD221730 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the delegates of the 4th National Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia reaffirming "its invariable solidarity with the courageous struggle of Bolivia's communists against the forces of imperialism and reaction, for consolidation of national sovereignty, for democratization of the socio-political life and the rights of the working people."

"The Soviet communists," the message runs, "highly appreciate the consistent internationalist stand of the Communist Party of Bolivia, which manifests itself in the support for the liberation struggle waged by the peoples, in disclosure of the great-power and hegemonic policy of the present Chinese leaders, in upholding together with other fraternal parties of unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION VIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD232131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On 23 April a session of the USSR Council of Ministers, formed at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation was held.

Opening the session, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, congratulated the members of the USSR Government on being confirmed in their posts by the USSR Supreme Soviet and expressed the conviction that the USSR Council of Ministers will through all its activity justify the exalted trust of the party and people.

The session considered the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1979.

It was noted that as a result of the implementation of measures bringing into effect the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent plena of the party Central Committee, and also the widely practiced socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan, further successes have been achieved in developing the country's economy and in raising the material and cultural living standards of the people.

The volume of industrial production in the first quarter, compared with the same period of 1978, was up by 3 percent. Workers in agriculture completed in the main the preparation of seeds and equipment for the spring sowing and are completing the wintering of cattle in an organized manner. The number of head of all forms of livestock and poultry increased at sovkhozes and kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises. A program is being implemented for raising the people's prosperity. Real incomes per capita have increased. The average monthly wage of industrial and office workers has increased by 2.3 percent. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.3 percent. The provision of consumer services to the population increased by 7.7 percent. From state capital investment funds, housing with total area of 7 million square meters was built. Many schools, hospitals, children's preschool institutions and other projects of significance culturally and in everyday life have also been built.

At the same time, the session noted faults in the fulfillment of the first quarter's plan. Certain USSR ministries and union republic Councils of Ministers did not make sure that enterprises and organizations were prepared for operation in winter conditions and failed to fulfill tasks in industrial and agricultural production, production output in certain categories, capital construction, bringing into operation and assimilation of productive capacities, growth of productivity of labor and profits and the reduction of prime costs of production. There are serious faults in the operation of rail transport.

The USSR Council of Ministers obliged ministers, heads of departments of the USSR and the union republic Councils of Ministers to work out and implement measures to eliminate those faults which exist, strengthen state discipline, further improve (?profitability) of social production and the quality of work so as to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan, being guided in this by the decisions of the April 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the positions and conclusions contained in speeches made by Comrade Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at this plenum and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation.

Particular attention was paid to the need to increase in every way the output of consumer goods, to expand and increase their variety and improve their quality. The Councils of Ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Soyuzselkhoztekhnika State Committee and the relevant ministries are called upon to take further measures to insure the speedy delivery of the equipment, mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and other material and technical resources allocated to agriculture and to insure that spring fieldwork is conducted successfully; that the sowing plan is fulfilled in the conditions of a late spring; and also that crops are tended properly, thus laying a firm foundation for a good harvest of all agricultural crops and to carry out the necessary measures for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks for the procurement of the products of animal husbandry.

At the end of the session, a speech was made by Comrade Kosygin. Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION, CPSU PLENUM HAILED

LD241053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Under the Flag of Unbreakable Unity"]

[Text] These pre-May spring days are full of events of great sociopolitical significance which demonstrate with renewed force the powerful unity of our party and people. The country has celebrated the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The all-union leninist communist subbotnik was a joyful celebration of free labor and fittingly marked the 60th anniversary of the great initiative. There has been a CPSU Central Committee plenum, which examined questions relating to the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, followed by a session of the supreme organ of state power itself; their decisions constitute a major contribution to the development of Soviet statehood.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the plenum and the session contain most important provisions and conclusions relating to the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the directions of further improving the work of all soviets of people's deputies. Our new Constitution has created the most favorable conditions for them to successfully exercise their extensive powers and operate in a vigorous and purposeful manner. The main precondition for this is activity on the part of every deputy invested with the masses' trust.

At the recent elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet the working people unanimously cast their votes for the best sons and daughters of the fatherland--the candidates of the bloc of communists and nonparty people. The very makeup of the deputies to the supreme organ of power, which was reported upon at the session, embodies the great advantages of socialist democracy and the people's wisdom and very rich experience. These are working people, representatives of labor collectives who have a good knowledge of how state decisions are implemented at local level and of what questions life is bringing to the fore. These relate primarily to steadily raising the efficiency of the country's economy, uncovering and utilizing its tremendous potential in the interests of increasing the people's prosperity, and comprehensively strengthening the motherland's might.

"The 10th convocation of the Supreme Soviet," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his speech, "has to examine questions linked with the completion of the current 5-year plan and the elaboration and implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the country's development." [paragraph continues]

Guided by the instructions of party congresses and Central Committee plenums, we will concern ourselves with a broad range of problems in the field of the economy and culture, planning and the provision of material incentives for production. We will keep our attention constantly fixed on questions of raising Soviet people's living standards and of people's further progress along the path of communist building."

The session unanimously elected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In addition to prominent party and state figures, representatives of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia--construction worker N.A. Zlobin, machine operator A.V. Gitalov, writer R.G. Gamzatov and others--became members. The resolution on the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted with equal unanimity.

The fruitful work of the supreme organ of state power will contribute to the approval at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet regulations. These have been formulated in accordance with the Leninist organizational principles of Soviet building, constitutional stipulations and many years of practice. The adopted decisions also reflect the growing significance of Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions--the regulations relating to the commissions have been amended and supplemented, taking account of experience of their activity and the demands of the times. This provides further convincing evidence of the party's concern to constantly improve the soviets' organizational forms and work style and methods.

The Council of Ministers, ministries and state committees have a most important role to play in implementing party directives and economic and social policy. The stage of mature socialism and the scientific and technical revolution make great demands on the economic mechanism. What we particularly need, the session noted, is precise and harmonious work by the entire administrative apparatus, real responsibility by everybody for the matter entrusted to him and a persistent struggle against violations of state discipline and all kinds of excess, mismanagement or abuse. A great deal here depends on the people's control system and socialist law and order organs.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session are aimed at successfully fulfilling the tasks for developing Soviet society set by the 25th party congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan. These decisions also proceed from the need to continue insuring favorable international conditions for our communist building, to strengthen the country's defense might and to strive persistently for the preservation of world peace. They express the entire people's wishes and have met with full and boundless support from the working people. Warmly approving the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, millions of Soviet people are striving to respond with new patriotic achievements to the party's appeal to transform 1979 into a year of shock labor. On the eve of May Day the intensity of the nationwide socialist competition is particularly great. The growing political and labor activity of the broad masses is a guarantee of further successes along the path signposted by the party.

The citizens of the world's first socialist state are greeting the festival of labor and peace with a sense of pride in our motherland and firm confidence in the future. They are rallied closely around their militant vanguard, and every heart is responding most actively to the fervent words:

"Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

"Long live the great unbreakable unity of the party and the people!"

CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION HELD IN LENINGRAD

Romanov, Academicians Speak

LD132358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1206 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad--"The party regards socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor, not only as a powerful way to increase labor successes and to accelerate the solution of large-scale economic tasks, but also as a highly important way to achieve the communist education of the masses," Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his greetings telegram to participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference devoted to topical tasks of developing socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude of labor. The conference opened today in Leningrad where exactly 50 years ago the first collective pact on socialist competition was signed.

Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, said in his speech that "throughout the history of the Soviet state the activities of CPSU have been conspicuous for its steady concern for perfecting the political leadership of all spheres of public life. This fully applies to socialist competition too."

"Lenin," the rapporteur underlined, "was the first to see in socialist competition a manifestation of the spontaneous activity [samodeyatelnost mass] of the masses, a source of increasing the public wealth and productivity of labor, a factor in the creation of new labor discipline and a most important form of the workers' participation in the management of production. The whole history of the competition confirms the Leninist conclusion that in the course of communist construction the people will put forward a variety of new forms of competition; that what matters is the support for all the various offshoots of the new, of which life will select the most viable." One of the competition initiators which exceeded branch-industry boundaries was the collective of the Krasnyy Vyborzhets works which in March 1929 appealed through PRAVDA to all the workers of the country to start an all-union competition for the lowering of production cost.

The speaker stressed that "competition, whose place and function in the life of the USSR peoples has been legislatively fixed by the country's new Constitution, now embraces all branches of the economy, and practically all those taking part in social production are involved in it. The problems of competition in conditions of advanced socialism received comprehensive treatment in the works and speeches of Leonid Brezhnev."

The core of socialist competition at all stages of its development has been and remains the struggle for unwavering growth in productivity of social labor. He stressed that competition is inseparably linked with solving problems of the social development of the collective and the individual, with molding a communist attitude to labor, the growth in education, culture and qualification of cadres and the attraction of working people to management of production.

Improving the forms and methods of competition has helped the people of Leningrad to increase the volume of industrial production during the 3 years of the 1976-1980 5-year period by 14.6 percent against an estimated 14.1 percent, and labor productivity by 13.1 percent as against the 11.5 percent in the plan.

Grigoriy Romanov stressed, in speaking about the international significance of socialist competition, that "its effective educational influence has been proven now not only by the USSR but also by the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, which are developing economic integration and effective labor cooperation. Just how mighty and creative are the roots of these fraternal relations is shown by the recent initiative of the Red Csepel collective, one of the initiators of the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October."

Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted that socialist competition for raising the efficiency and quality of production constitutes a historic new social relationship characteristic of this stage of developed socialism.

Academician Fedoseyev drew attention to the "absolute incorrectness" of viewing competition in the USSR as a modification of competitiveness in the capitalist system. "The ideological and political source of labor enthusiasm in a socialist society," he said, "serves the class consciousness of workers and all working people, their conviction in the superiority of their structure over bourgeois practices and their readiness to prove this superiority in practice."

Fedoseyev devoted particular attention to the international character of socialist competition. Many initiatives that arose in the USSR had become a model for the working people of fraternal countries and had enriched the collective experience of the socialist community. Thus, following the lead of the Moscow Dinamo works, many GDR workers have begun to draw up personal and collective creative plans for increasing productivity. The labor collectives of the CEMA member countries are competing for the exemplary fulfillment of orders based on coproduction deliveries and are exchanging production achievements and frontranking labor methods.

"The mutual use of the experience of socialist competition," the academician stressed, "is not simply copying methods that have already been tested, but the creative application of new initiatives taking into account the specific conditions of every country and its labor traditions and peculiar features.

"Whoever wins in such competition," the scientist said, "socialist society wins every time."

Ivan Vladychenko, secretary of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, reported that 103 million people are taking part today in socialist competition for labor efficiency and quality at Soviet enterprises and in establishments and organizations. This is more than 93 percent of all the categories of working people in the USSR. Some 63 million industrial, office and professional workers have joined the struggle at a higher level of competition, the movement for communist labor.

The emergence and wide scope of the movement for communist labor, Vladychenko stressed, were a result of the whole development of Soviet society and the construction of mature socialism in the USSR. At the same time, not only is the main function of socialist competition--the economic function--being implemented most effectively, but the aims of bringing up the working people in a moral and political manner are being achieved and the norms and principles of the Soviet way of life are being made the property of every person.

Right now in the USSR entire collectives of large industrial enterprises and organizations have won the right to the honorable title of "Collective of Communist Labor."

The particular feature of these collectives is that they closely combine concern for raising production with an improvement in the conditions of labor, living conditions and relaxation of workers and the satisfaction of their cultural needs. It is precisely these enterprises that have initiated the drawing up of long-term integrated programs for socioeconomic development.

Ivan Vladychenko quoted as an example the famous Leningrad Lomo optical-mechanical firm where, parallel with the technical improvement of production and an increase in labor productivity, great work is being done to organize the schooling, everyday conditions and relaxation of workers and their families. The firm has its own school complex and a wide network of rest houses and medical and preschool establishments. As a result, the highest labor productivity in the industry has been achieved here with virtually full stability of working cadres being maintained.

Brezhnev Greetings

LD121845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference entitled "Socialist Competition--Movement for a Communist Attitude to Labor, a Powerful Means of Developing the Creative Activity of the Masses and the Education of the New Man." The greetings say:

Dear Comrades, I extend cordial greetings to those taking part in the all-union scientific and practical conference devoted to topical tasks in the development of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. Your conference is taking place at a time when the country is marking the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan and the 60th anniversary of the Leninist subbotniks. It is taking place in Leningrad, the cradle of the revolution, a city proud of its glorious military and labor traditions. Here, half a century ago, the first collective agreement on socialist competition was signed at the Krasnyy Vyborzhets works. The people of Leningrad have always been the authors of notable patriotic initiatives taken up by the whole country.

In socialist competition, in the movement for a communist attitude to labor, the party sees not only a powerful lever for multiplying labor successes and accelerating the solution of large-scale economic tasks, but also one of the most important means for the communist education of the masses. Competition exerts a beneficial influence on the morale of the collective, on imbuing the Soviet people with the feeling that they are masters of their own country, on the development of socialist democracy and on social and political life as a whole.

At present, this patriotic movement has acquired qualitatively new features and has become truly nationwide. At the center of the competitors' attention is the struggle for full implementation of the possibilities of advanced socialism, for accelerating scientific and technical progress, and for unswerving growth in production efficiency and work quality. Competition has become an international movement for millions of working people in the socialist community countries, who are building a new life successfully.

In 1980, our country and all progressive mankind will be ceremoniously commemorating the 110th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin. It is a matter of honor for the Soviet people to greet the Lenin jubilee with new labor victories and creative achievements, to mark the closing stages of the 10th 5-Year Plan with comradely shock labor.

The party calls on all the citizens of our great homeland to live, work and struggle in the Leninist way, the communist way. It is confident that your conference and its recommendations will contribute significantly toward improving socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude to labor and education of the new man--an ardent patriot and internationalist.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished those taking part in the conference fruitful labor and great creative successes.

BREZHNEV BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY, MILITARY MATTERS LAUDED

LD200831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed book review: "The Bulwark of the Peoples' Security: On the Publication of L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'On Guard Over Peace and Socialism'"]

[Text] In the rapid and contradictory development of our era the leading trend is manifesting itself with increasing clarity--the strengthening of socialism's influence on the resolution of today's fundamental problems.

The Soviet state and fraternal socialist countries have a firm hold on the initiative in posing and resolving questions of peace, averting a new world war, and disarmament. The multifaceted struggle of our Leninist party and the Soviet people, to create and consolidate conditions of peaceful communist building on Soviet soil and to strengthen the peoples' security, is comprehensively summarized and profoundly reflected in the new book by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism" (Footnote) (L.I. Brezhnev, On Guard Over Peace and Socialism [Na Strazhe Mira i Sotsializma], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979).

The collection shows the further creative development and practical embodiment in the Soviet state's activity of the Leninist principles of our foreign policy. The book's materials reveal the tremendous work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo aimed at strengthening peace, establishing an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation among different peoples, and increasing the Soviet Union's economic and defense might--the reliable guarantee of its security.

1.

Among the great range of foreign policy problems, the CPSU has singled out as the main issue the question of war and peace. Every item in the collection is permeated with passionate enthusiasm for the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security.

Never before has the price of peace been as high as now, when atomic and hydrogen bombs and missiles have appeared in the arsenal of means of waging war. To remove the threat of thermonuclear war from mankind is the most urgent task of the present time. "Today this task is more acute than ever," L.I. Brezhnev notes. "Mankind is tired of sitting on mountains of weapons, but the arms race, whipped up by the aggressive circles of imperialism, is growing."

The change in the international correlation of forces in favor of socialism, and the socialist community countries' joint actions aimed at improving the political climate in the world made it possible for the CPSU to put forward the peace program at the 24th congress and to launch an active struggle for its implementation. [paragraph continues]

There arises before the reader the party's multifaceted activity in fulfilling the foreign policy program of the 25th party congress--the program for further strengthening peace and international cooperation, and the peoples' freedom and independence.

The book reveals panoramically the party's tireless struggle to resolve tasks of colossal significance for all mankind--to make the transition from the confrontation of "cold war" times, fraught with the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, to the establishment of normal relations among states with different social systems. Thanks to this activity detente has become a reality in our time. The norms of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems have taken root on quite a broad scale in international affairs as the only reasonable norms.

The community of socialist states is a decisive factor for the peoples' security. The fraternal countries' socioeconomic and cultural development, their coordinated foreign policy, and also the practice, which has been consolidated in recent years, of coordinating their ideological work, restrict the aggressive aspirations of militarism and promote the elaboration of a firm, principled line toward the forces threatening detente.

The attempts by reaction, making use of subversive activity against socialism, to create a psychological climate in which it would be easier for it to achieve its own militarist goals, receive a fitting rebuff. Today it is senseless and dangerous to try to insure the victory of various particular ideas by means of force and weapons. The ideological struggle must not turn into a "psychological war" and must not be used as a means of interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples or lead to political and military confrontation.

The book reveals realistic ways of preserving and consolidating peace. It shows and comprehensively substantiates the wide range of concrete and realistic initiatives on arms limitation and disarmament which our state has put forward in recent years. This refers to such radical measures for normalizing the world situation as ending the production of and banning other types of mass destruction weapons and renouncing the expansion of armies and increase of conventional arms by states which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as by countries linked to them by military alliances. A major step in this direction would be a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement--SALT-II.

"The vital interests of working people in all countries demand that we prevent the erasure of all the good that has been done in the world arena in recent years and that we advance further--to really lasting peace for all peoples," the book says.

Time--the most objective judge of any theory or any important thesis--convincingly illuminates the perspicacity of the scientific foresight inherent in the generalizations and conclusions contained in the book. Despite the maneuvers and tricks of imperialist reaction, the initiatives of the land of the soviets are finding more and more supporters and becoming a real force, exerting a beneficial influence on the international situation. The imperialists have not succeeded in intimidating the Soviet people by nuclear blackmail or by creating systems of aggressive blocs and military bases. Their attempts to keep us permanently "on the brink of war" were in vain. The guns have been silent in Europe for more than 30 years now. The policy of relaxation of international tension is yielding tangible results. A number of documents have been adopted, recognizing and enshrining a code of honest, just relations between states. A legal, moral and political barrier is thereby being created in the path of those who are fond of all kinds of military adventures. [paragraph continues]

The reader can see for himself the farsightedness and firmness with which our party and its Central Committee are seeking the implementation of the foreign policy initiatives they have put forward.

The book exposes imperialist circles' attempts to "justify" aggressive preparations with far-fetched theses on the "Soviet threat" and on how political detente is allegedly compatible with the arms race and peace can be maintained through the balance of fear. But the balance of fear is something quite different from the balance of forces which has taken shape in the world, which the imperialists wish to disrupt. As the book says, "they are unwilling to accept the approximate balance which has become established in the correlation of the sides' military forces and want to achieve superiority" of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states.

Such blunt militarist propaganda is aimed at disorienting and intimidating the peoples. In this connection special responsibility rests on those whom history itself has placed in the front line of the struggle for peace, on the communist and workers parties, on the national liberation movements, and on genuine patriots and internationalists who know the actual value of bourgeois falsifications and are deeply convinced of the triumph of the cause of peace and progress.

The inspirers of aggressive preparations--NATO reactionary circles--erect every possible barrier in the path of detente and seek to exacerbate the international situation and intensify the danger of war. The book reveals the machinery of the arms race, which is undergoing further development in imperialist states, being caused by the very nature of the exploiter system and by the interests of the military-industrial complex.

The Leninist party exposes attempts by supporters of the "position of strength" policy to whitewash barbaric means of warfare, including the neutron bomb, and to pass them off as "innocent" and thereby erase the boundary between conventional and nuclear weapons and make the transition to nuclear war outwardly unnoticeable. The book's analysis of the special danger which nuclear missile weapons pose to peace helps us understand what would be the nature of a new world war and to mobilize the masses to avert it.

An extremely dangerous hotbed for unleashing a new world war is being created as a result of the present Beijing leaders' hegemonist aspirations. The extremely unprincipled nature of their foreign policy is glaringly obvious. As the book notes, "they say they are in favor of the cause of socialism and peaceful coexistence, but in fact they try in every way to weaken the socialist countries' international positions and encourage the activation of aggressive military blocs....They assert that they are supporters of disarmament, but in fact they try to block all real measures aimed at limiting and reducing the arms race...."

Not so long ago life again convincingly confirmed the correctness of the assessments--contained in the book--of the Maoists' policy and of the tremendous danger which their great-power hegemonist course represents for peace. The Chinese militarists' aggression against Socialist Vietnam is the natural consequence of the militarist nature of Maoism's policy and ideology. China's monstrously cynical aggression shows how irresponsible Beijing is toward the peoples' fate and with what criminal lack of thought the Chinese militarists take up arms. [paragraph continues]

The extremely clear and distinct stance adopted by the Soviet Government with respect to the Beijing leaders' aggressive policy serves as a serious warning to all who would like to gamble on the "Chinese card" for their own anti-Soviet purposes.

2.

A Leninist attitude to the destinies of peace and socialism permeates all the book's materials. "The Communist Party and Soviet people will never deviate from the Leninist policy of peace and friendship between peoples," L.I. Brezhnev notes. "At the same time we are well aware and must take fully into account that the impudence and perfidiousness of imperialist reaction demand still greater attention to strengthening and improving the armed forces and make it incumbent on us to show unremitting vigilance."

The book provides an all-round analysis of the sources of the Soviet people's victory over Hitler's Germany. This analysis helps in comprehending more deeply the greatness of the feat accomplished by our people and their army, and of the need to protect the peace achieved at the cost of tremendous efforts and sacrifices, and to vigilantly follow the intrigues of those who would like to unleash war again. "The lessons of World War II above all teach the peoples vigilance toward the aggressive intrigues of imperialism," the collection notes. "Not to appease aggressors, but to expose and wreck their plans, rebuff their dangerous actions and strengthen the ranks of anti-imperialist forces--such are the important tasks in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace."

Naturally, many of the addresses, speeches and works published in the book provide substantiation for the most important questions of strengthening the motherland's defense might and increasing the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy. The Communist Party has a creative approach to defining their historical mission at the contemporary stage, taking into account the aggressive nature of imperialism, the changes in the international situation and the leading trend in the correlation of social forces in the world arena.

When speaking to servicemen L.I. Brezhnev said: "You are standing guard over Soviet people's peaceful labor. The Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of arming, has never been, and never will be, the initiator of the arms race. Our successes in the military sphere are successes aimed at defending and protecting ourselves and our socialist friends from possible aggression, from wherever it might come."

In relation to the contemporary situation the party has concretized the Leninist provisions on the unity of factors insuring reliable security for the creative labor of builders of Communism. The strengthening of our country's defense is carried out on the basis of further increasing the Soviet state's economic might, developing science and technology, and the continued flourishing of the people's spiritual forces. Thanks to the growing potential of our national economy, the achievements of the country's science and the labor or workers, kolkhoz members and scientists, the armed forces receive everything they need to fulfill their lofty mission.

The collection provides a rebuff to those who would like to distort our state's defense measures. "We spend on defense as much as is absolutely necessary," L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "No less, but no more, as the situation demands."

The scale of defense expenditure in our country is wholly dictated by the world situation and the aggressive preparations by the reaction, and not by any other motives on which the bourgeois propagandists expatiate.

The party allots an important role in further improving our motherland's security to sociopolitical and spiritual factors. The high maturity of social relations, the further rapprochement between classes and social groups, the establishment of communist ideology, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism among the masses--all these processes taking place in the society of developed socialism affect the strengthening of the country's defense capability in the most direct way. The book traces new features in the sociopolitical development of the USSR Armed Forces, notes that these are armed forces of the whole people [obshchenarodnyy], and also notes the expansion of the social base of recruitment and the further strengthening of their unity with the people.

The Soviet people send the pick of our young people into the army. The party sends its best cadres there. The sacred duty of defending the motherland is fulfilled by people with a high level of ideological and political tempering, and intellectural and physical development, the sons of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. The book gives a general description of the sociopolitical complexion of the army of our state of the whole people.

The book prompts us to look at the fulfillment of the sacred military duty from the positions of today and to skillfully master the latest means of modern warfare and the art of conquering a strong enemy. In military matters more than any other matter, we must not mark time, the collection says. Attention is drawn to questions of tactics, the art of operations, and strategy; it confronts Soviet military science with fundamental tasks.

The radical changes which have taken place in the military-technical equipping of the army and navy have had a substantial effect on the nature and methods of combat operations and increased the significance of the training of servicemen, the tactical and operational maturity of commanders, and of readiness to fulfill a combat task. The party's demand boils down to constantly maintaining such a degree of combat readiness, organization and discipline as to rule out the slightest possibility of an aggressor catching us unawares. "Now that the decisive role in military matters is played primarily by collective types of weapons and success in their use depends on the skillful and coordinated actions of many people, exceptional significance attaches to a high degree of organization, constant concentration and irreproachable assiduity by everyone," the collection notes.

And in the age of nuclear missile weapons the fate of a war will be decided by the people who have skillfully mastered weapons and combat hardware, who are morally and physically tempered and boundlessly devoted to their motherland, party and people.

The most important criterion used by the party in assessing the activity of military cadres and all personnel is the troops' combat readiness. This acts as a focus for the people's tremendous efforts and material expenditure on equipping the army, the awareness, combat skill and discipline of all servicemen, and the command staff's art in controlling troops. This, in the last analysis, is the crown of troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war, the book notes.

Under contemporary conditions the responsibility of the armed forces of the land of the soviets for fulfilling their international duty is increasing. In a single combat formation with the armies of Warsaw Pact countries they are reliably defending the working people's socialist gains. The book researches in depth the principles and forms of cooperation between fraternal states in the defense sphere and in defining ways of increasing the combat might of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The CPSU and the fraternal parties do everything necessary to insure that the peoples' combat alliance is a reliable factor for security in building the new society.

3.

One of the book's central themes is the development in present-day conditions of the Leninist principles of party leadership over the armed forces. Unswerving adherence to these principles serves as a guarantee of constant improvement in the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Party leadership of the armed forces is the fundamental basis of Soviet military building. Familiarization with the book persuades us that there is practically no important sector in the life of our army and navy to which the party and its Central Committee do not devote very close attention.

On carefully reading the book, you clearly see how great is the role played in the leadership of the army and navy by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Defense Council. With his theoretical works he is making a substantial contribution to the development of Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. In his practical activity he directly guides the resolution of fundamental questions of military building, training and educating military cadres and improving party political work among troops. L.I. Brezhnev's regular meetings with personnel in units and on ships, his addresses to graduates of military academies, his presence at the most important troop and naval exercises and his letters to servicemen who initiate socialist competition--all this epitomizes the indestructible unity of Soviet servicemen with the party, government and people and expresses the CPSU Central Committee's concern for the armed forces and for increasing their combat might.

Under the Leninist party's leadership the Soviet Army and Navy in recent years have undergone profound revolutionary changes and are at a qualitatively new stage in their development. They possess everything necessary for the successful resolution of the crucial and complex tasks which the party and people set them. The constant increase in the combat might of the army and navy depend to a decisive degree on the work style of military cadres and on their businesslike efficiency, competence, adherence to principle, energy and staunchness.

The book makes a major contribution to further developing the theory and practice of party political work in the army and navy. Effective, constant, purposeful party political work is the party's mighty weapon in the cause of improving the combat might of the army and navy. It insures the party's influence on all aspects of the armed forces' life and makes it possible to shape high moral and combat qualities in servicemen and the ability and readiness to fulfill the motherland's combat orders irreproachably. Very favorable opportunities exist in the army and navy for the ideological, political and moral education of all servicemen, the collection says. Well-trained communists from among the commanders, engineers and technicians, who have passed through the school of party education and combat tempering, are concentrated here, and a harmonious system of party political apparatus has been created. The combination of high ideological convictions, morality and professional competence among cadres insures the increased effectiveness of ideological and party organizational activity among troops and the improvement of the comprehensive approach to education of the serviceman as a patriot and internationalist.

The book has many good words to say about political workers and their adherence to principle, their courage and ability to lead people. The modern political worker will derive from this collection much that is instructive both in the organization of party political work and in the art of human contact. Clear examples are used to demonstrate effective ways of controlling the political and moral state of personnel in a combat situation. The book will help commanders and political workers learn to penetrate the essence of their subunits' real problems.

Active educational work by commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations and the whole tenor of service make the Soviet Armed Forces a school for the ideological and moral tempering of young people, for tenacity and discipline. The book reveals the educational role of our army, which gives young people political training and technical knowledge and helps them mature spiritually and physically. The book shows how strong are the glorious combat traditions and their continuity in shaping the ideological make-up of the defender of the motherland, and it stresses the importance of increasing the effectiveness of young people's military and patriotic education. The book notes the great role played in training and educating worthy replenishments for the armed forces by local party and soviet organs, public organizations, labor and school collectives and every Soviet family.

The fundamental idea of the growth of the role of the CPSU--the collective thinker, organizer of the building and defense of our new socialist society--runs through the entire book. Under the tested leadership of the Leninist party, the Soviet Union is confidently following the path of peace, actively advocating that the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism be resolved not on the battlefield, but in the sphere of peaceful labor. These words in the book are filled with profound humanism: "We want to insure that the borders separating these two worlds be crossed not by the vapor trails of nuclear missiles but by threads of broad and multifaceted cooperation for the sake of all mankind."

The whole wealth of the book "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism" inspires faith in the triumph of communist ideals and a deep understanding of our army's lofty historical mission in modern conditions. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's conclusions and recommendations for strengthening the motherland's defense serve as leadership in the cause of improving the combat might of the Armed Forces of the USSR--the vigilant guardian of the revolutionary gains of socialism and the reliable bulwark of peace on earth.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET OFFICIALS IN KREMLIN

LD231537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR orders to a group of party workers in the Kremlin on 18 April. The Order of Lenin was presented to M.I. Matafonov, first secretary of Chitinskiy Obkom. The Order of the October Revolution was presented to P.P. Anisimov, former second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, now deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, and to V.P. Nikonov, first secretary of Mariyskiy Obkom. The Order of the Labor Red Banner was presented to I.K. Strelkov, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. S. S. Avramenko, first secretary of Amurskiy Obkom, was presented with the Order of Friendship of the Peoples.

Greeting the recipients on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the presentation of the orders is taking place at a noteworthy time, when a CPSU Central Committee plenum has been held and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, has begun work. Decisive significance for all our work attaches to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the plenum and the session. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev revealed convincingly and in a Leninist way the inexhaustible vital force of socialist democracy, clearly defined ways of increasing its effectiveness and developing the socialist people's power, and set clear, concrete tasks in further intensifying the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

M. P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was present at the presentation of the awards.

ARREARS IN UKRAINE'S GROUP B CONSTRUCTION 'VERY DISTURBING'

AU191515 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Let Us Compensate for the Arrears: A Review of Group B Projects"]

[Text] The republic fell short of the plans for building light and food industry enterprises both for March and the first quarter as a whole. Now it can be asserted that contractor organizations and client enterprises have been working below their capacities. Moreover, the amount of work performed in the first quarter was less than in the corresponding period last year. At the projects of the Ukrainian Ministry of Light Industry this difference totaled nearly R6 million.

Here is how the building ministries coped with their tasks at Group B projects in March and in the first quarter:

Plan Fulfillment for Branches, Percent

Ukrainian ministries	Light Industry		Food Industry		Meat and Dairy Industry	
	March	First Quarter	March	First Quarter	March	First Quarter
Of Industrial Construction	76	75	69	72	84	72
Of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises	57	80	111	157	118	95
Of Rural Construction	89	73	95	91	82	84

Many contractor organizations regard difficulties that objectively arise in the winter season as being the cause of the nonfulfillment of the plan. But these references can hardly be accepted in earnest. Rather, the causes lie in the fact that some combine and trust leaders have underestimated the importance of building Group B enterprises, as well as in the lessened sense of responsibility for plan and socialist pledge fulfillment. For example, the projects being built by the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction are short 3,000 workers. Is this not proof of slackened attention to the branches on the part of the builders?

A cotton spinning mill is under construction in Dolina, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, to produce combed yarn. The national economic importance of the enterprise is enormous. When it is put into operation the republic's knitwear enterprises will be able to increase their annual production by 50 million natural-fiber socks and other articles for children.

Yet what is the attitude to the project shown by the chemical and metallurgical construction trust, the contractor, with A. Zasyadvovk as its manager? It would be too mild to say that it is not earnest, because the attitude is one deserving scorn. The trust is responsible for the fact that in the 3 years capital investments in the project fell short of the target by R5.6 million, and that the commissioning deadline for the first stage of the mill had to be postponed from 1979 to the second quarter of 1980. The first-quarter plan at the project was fulfilled only 56 percent.

The main cause of the failure is that the project is understaffed. According to the accepted shedule, there should be 350 workers at the construction site, yet there are only 110. "There are no workers available," the leaders say. This should apply to Subcarpathia which sends many building detachments to other regions! Certainly, it would be more correct to assume: There is no willingness; or perhaps even no ability, to arouse interest, to streamline material-technical supplies to the project and to organize labor.

To make the picture more complete, we should add: Uninstalled equipment lying around at the project is worth R3.5 million.

Or let us consider the flax plant in Ivankovtsy, Kievskaya Oblast, which is to be put into operation in the third quarter. It is expected to produce 4,500 tons of flax fiber annually. This is a point to elicit struggle! But even this project has a "beard", and in the past two years the plans were not fulfilled even once. The first-quarter target was only 59 percent fulfilled. Instead of the 200 workers, the construction has only 60. The brigades are chronically short of concrete, mortar and other materials. And what disorganizes work most is the change of contractors.

The construction of the flax plant was started and continued for some time by trust No 2 (with I. Barzilovich as manager) of the Kiev industrial construction combine. It should have completed the job, giving the accounts to a state commission. Yet the combine's leaders, with V. Royenko at the head, resolved 6 months before the commissioning to hand over the project to the newly formed Brovary industrial and housing construction trust. Such a solution cannot be regarded as sound, because it has freed everybody from responsibility for the on-time commissioning of the enterprise. The main perpetrator of the failure has "washed his hands," and the new contractor has been given a chance to cover up his own shortcomings with those of the previous contractor.

The construction of the Yemilchin flax plant, with identical capacity, is being wrecked in Zhitomirskaya Oblast. Its commissioning lacks construction and assembly work estimated at R1.54 million. Capital investments used in the first quarter totaled R127,000. It is easy to calculate that at this rate the Zhitomir industrial construction combine, with A. Sidorenko as its chief, will be able to put the enterprise into operation not in December 1979 as scheduled, but in... 1982.

Dairies with an annual processing capacity of 100,000 tons of unskimmed milk products each should be put into operation this year in Lutsk, Zhitomir, Ivano-Frankovsk and Feodosiya. The first-quarter construction plan was not fulfilled for any of them. True, the Volyn industrial construction combine, with V. Shinkarenko as its chief, fulfilled the March plan for the Lutsk dairy 103 percent, but the others did not record any changes for the better. The Ivano-Frankovsk industrial construction trust, with V. Gorbachev as its chief, only fulfilled the quarterly plan for dairy construction 36 percent.

The state of affairs is also inauspicious concerning the construction of a freezer with a storage capacity of 4,000 tons at the Ternopol meat combine (contractor: the Ternopol construction administration headed by V. Mandrichenko), of a cannery with an annual production capacity of 22 million cans of vegetables and fruit preserves in Kamenka, Khmelnitskaya Oblast (contractor: the Khmelnitskiy industrial construction combine under V. Bratash), and at many other projects.

The situation that has arisen in the construction of Group B enterprises is very disturbing. No one can permit the commissioning of new capacities in branches that determine the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity to be wrecked. The only solution is to make up for the ommissions and to compensate for the arrears resulting from the unsatisfactory work in the first quarter. [paragraph continues]

Bearing this in mind, construction ministries, combines and trusts, as well as client ministries and enterprises and all associated organizations must increase responsibility for the state of affairs at every construction site.

Local party, administrative and trade union organs are required to improve mass political work in construction collectives. They must help organize effective competitions, and must tighten control over the fulfillment of planned tasks and assumed pledges.

CSA REPORTS POPULATION GREW 20 MILLION IN YEARS 1970-79

LD211208 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--The population of the Soviet Union had reached 262 million, 442 thousand, by January 17 this year. This figure is cited in the report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the preliminary results of the all-union population census in January. Over the nine years that have passed since the census of 1970, the country's population has grown by 20.7 million. The urban population of the Soviet Union accounts at present for 62 percent, and the rural population for 38 percent of the entire population of this country. According to the figures for 1940, the country's urban population before the Great Patriotic War was 33 percent and the rural population--67 percent. The announcement by the USSR Central Statistical Administration notes that the urban population has grown by 27.6 million since 1970, while the rural population has reduced by 6.9 million. At present, this country has 18 cities with a population of more than one million.

According to the census of January, there are 122.4 million men and 140 million women in this country. According to the census of 1959, there were 22.7 million women more than men as a result of the great losses of male population during the Great Patriotic War. The gap between the numbers of men and women is gradually reducing. Their proportion has on the whole equalized within the age groups of up to 50 years, says the announcement by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

BAYBAKOV PRAISES DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1ST 5-YEAR PLAN

LD200856 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--"The path from the First Five-Year Plan period to the tenth one is the path of development of the once backward, predominantly agrarian country, within a historically short period of time, into an advanced industrial power with a great economic and scientific-technical potential," Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, writes in an article devoted to the 50th anniversary of the First Five-Year Plan. The article is published in the regular issue to the CPSU CC journal KOMMUNIST. "The results of the First Five-Year Plan, implemented on the whole ahead of schedule--within four years and three months, astounded the world", he points out. Nikolay Baybakov illustrates the successes of the five-year plan periods by the following figures: "If the year 1928 be taken as the reference point, industrial output increased 6.5 times by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, 34-fold by the end of the sixth plan period, 110-fold by the end of the ninth plan period, and will grow approximately 150-fold by the end of the current five-year plan period." "Lately our scientists and specialists," the author writes, "offered many new technological processes, specimens of machinery and equipment the introduction of which imparts fundamental changes to production and may produce a tremendous economic effect for the national economy already in the nearest future."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 23 APRIL

LD240306 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 23 April reports that early crops occupy 150,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast--15 percent of the area allocated to these crops. The radio also notes that corn sowing has started in Kalmytskaya ASSR.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that cotton sowing is ending in Uzbekistan and in Bakharskaya Oblast the sowing of cotton has been completed. Cotton remains to be sown only in the north of the republic, in Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Khorezmskaya Oblast. Much new land has been plowed this year and this will increase the output of cotton.

Moscow Domestic Service reports at 0700 GMT that machine brigades in Omskaya Oblast are carrying out the harrowing of autumn plowland and the fertilization of perennial grasses with mineral fertilizers for the first time this season. In Tadzhikistan, farmers have completed the sowing of wheat; 300,000 tons of grain crops have been pledged for this year.

The radio at 1130 GMT reports that it has become noticeably warmer in southern Belorussia. Machine operators in Bretskaya Oblast are changing over to potato planting after completing the sowing of early grain crops. In potato planting, mass sowing according to variety leads to a yield of tubers of over 300 quintals per hectare. The radio also carries an interview with the chairman of Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz in Sumskaya Oblast in the Ukraine. The farmer leader says that despite difficult weather conditions this year, farm workers have managed to carry out the sowing of winter crops thanks to a new strain of wheat (Avterchanka), which currently occupies 80 percent of the plots on the farm. Last year this strain yielded 54 quintals per hectare--12 quintals per hectare higher than the yield from the Mironovskaya-708 strain. The farm leader also notes that root dressing with nitrogen fertilizer is currently being carried out on winter crops and that potato planting has also started, mainly planting of early varieties.

According to the radio at 1200 GMT, machine operators are currently planting potatoes in the southern regions of Bryanskaya Oblast. Only high-grade potatoes are being planted; these yield 300 and more quintals per hectare. This year potatoes will occupy about 500,000 hectares.

Moscow Radio at 1330 GMT reports that this spring is exceptionally difficult for farmers of Poltavskaya and neighboring oblasts because unstable and very cold weather is now prevailing in the region. The ground freezes at night and the soil only begins to thaw in the second half of the day. A sizeable area of winter crops was damaged over the winter due to ice and these winter crops will have to be resown or repaired. Farmers will have to retain moisture on a large area. The radio also reports from Bryanskaya Oblast noting that sowing has begun in Sevskaya Rayon but that farmers are hindered by freezing conditions at night. The sowing of crops should have already started but no further waiting is possible. Because last autumn was not favorable for fallow plowing, some of the fields have to be plowed now. Meanwhile, the farmers are working on moisture retention.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that wheat sowing has been completed in Tadzhikistan. The sowing of barley, oats, corn and fodder crops is continuing. In Turkmenia, the sowing of thin-fiber cotton has been completed. This year the crop occupies a considerably larger area than last year--about 180,000 hectares.

RSFSR MINISTER DISCUSSES HARVEST TRANSPORTATION PLANS

LD231152 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0907 GMT on 23 April carries a recorded interview with Y.G. Trubitsyn, RSFSR motor vehicle transport minister.

Talking about the approaching 1979 harvest, he says that of the 3.56 billion tons of cargo to be transported, 2.46 billion tons will be carried by the motor vehicle transport industry.

About 24,000 motor vehicles will be organized, he says, of which the Selkhoztekhnika will organize 12,000. A column will be formed of about 100 vehicles, and this will be a mobile unit to be transferred where more vehicles are needed at any time.

As always, he says, the harvest will start in the region of Stavropol, Krasnodar, Rostov and, partly, Saratov. The Orenburg region, the Central-Chernozem Zone and Siberia will join the harvest campaign later. The deployment of the motor vehicle pool will be in accordance with this.

There are quite a few bottlenecks as far as vegetable transport is concerned, Trubitsyn says, and much will have to be done to transport vegetables from the south to the center of the country. In 1978 we transported 52,000 tons of tomatoes and cucumbers, and in 1979 the task is to transport between 100,000 and 110,000 tons of first-class produce.

As far as grain transport is concerned, union ministries ought to involve themselves more in order to step up deliveries of loading and unloading machinery for the Kamaz trucks. This year we shall have 19-20,000 Kamaz trucks engaged in harvest work, which is significantly more than in past years. Grain will be stored in sacks [bunt] temporarily near the elevators, the minister says.

He goes on to criticize the work of combine harvesters, which last year were unable to cope with the amounts of grain gathered per hectare: If the yield was above 36 or 37 quintals, combines slowed down significantly. We think, he says, that ministries and departments in charge of procurement of combines, mowers and beet combines ought to work a bit faster. We have enough experience, and therefore we believe we shall cope with the 1979 harvest.

AGRICULTURALIST DISCUSSES TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS FOR 1979 SOWING SEASON

LD201820 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 20 April carries an interview with Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the Chief Directorate of Grain Crops at the Ministry of Agriculture.

He begins by saying that spring came late in many regions this year, but this does not worry farmers as low temperatures in early spring encourage moisture retention in the soil. The main task now is organized sowing work for grain and legume crops. Sowing of early spring grain crops has been completed in Kuban, Stavropol, Moldavia, Crimea, Kherson and other southern regions of the Ukraine, Parshin says. He then gives examples of the use of wide-span seed drills by some teams. In Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast machine teams are carrying out high-grade preseeding work on the soil, and seeding is done with high grade seeds and fertilizer applied simultaneously. In northern and eastern regions this year much more soil preparation will be done and specialists will carefully check the quality of work.

Parshin continues: "I would like to say a few more words about the fact that in certain front-ranking farms, industrial technology for cultivating corn, sunflower and soya is beginning to be introduced to raise the level of grain farming and the technology is based on the use of intensive strains and hybrids, the newest techniques, full standards of mineral fertilizers and highly efficient herbicides. To achieve the full effect it is necessary to insure exact observation of all agrotechnical concepts and their fulfillment at the correct time. In general, agricultural specialists need to take all measures to see that spring work in the fields is carried out at a high agrotechnical level."

MORDOVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM CRITICIZES AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD230849 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent A. Zholobov report: "By the High Measure of Party Demands"]

[Excerpts] Saransk--The participants in a Mordovskiy Party Obkom Plenum which discussed the question of the further increase of the production and procurements of arable farming and stockraising produce approached the analysis of their activity from the positions of the lofty demands and tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums. Mordovia's agriculture, as the report delivered by Party Obkom First Secretary A.I. Brezin and the speeches of those taking part in the plenum noted, has sufficient powers and potential for the accelerated development of this very important sector of the national economy. In recent years, fixed capital has been considerably renewed and increased in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers, equipment, and the means for the social transformation of the countryside have increased, especially since the party and government resolution on the development on the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The question of improving seed for growing grain crops and perennial grasses, and particularly potatoes, was keenly discussed at the plenum. The plenum sharply criticized the attempts of some leaders to attribute blunders to "objective reasons." But that is not the main trouble; rather it is to be found in organizational omissions and the inability to manage economic matters in a modern way. The party obkom and Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers once outlined measures aimed at improving seed growing but they were not backed up by practical organizational work. As a result, the necessary measures were not implemented. For 3 years in succession the republic has failed to fulfill the plan for laying in stocks of perennial grass seed and seed potatoes and the republic's experimental agricultural station has not pulled itself together in its work. The construction of seed-cleaning complexes has been greatly delayed. During the current 5-year plan it had been planned to create 20 such enterprises here. But so far not a single one of these complexes has been commissioned.

Because of the fodder shortage and the unsatisfactory organization of stockbreeding work, the animal population and productivity are growing only slowly and the prime cost of output is high. In the past 3 years of the 5-year plan the Mordovian farms have fallen short by over 30,000 tons of meat and 40,000 tons of milk in supplying the state. Sectors which yield rapid results [skorospelyye] like hog-raising and poultry-breeding for meat are only feebly being developed by farms here. Serious criticism for these omissions was leveled at the Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers and Ministry of Agriculture which frequently neglect fundamental questions of the development of the sector for the sake of day to day matters, carry out little investigation into the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and do not analyze the state of affairs in depth. The lag in plant-growing and livestock-raising is largely explained by blunders in planning and the irrational distribution of capital investments among the sectors. A considerable proportion of the monetary funds is channeled into the erection of expensive livestock-raising complexes and, to a lesser extent, into the development of arable farming and the fodder-production base. The party committees must strive more actively to eliminate these shortcomings, the plenum said. But many of these committees, in particular the Bolsheignatovskiy, Romodanovskiy, and Insapskiy party raykoms, have weakened their organizational and mass political work among the arable farmers and livestock-raisers and do not always skillfully mobilize their efforts for the achievements of production successes.

I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department, spoke at the plenum.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY

LD231618 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 23, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have already been working for eight weeks on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32. The biggest part of today's program was devoted to geophysical experiments. Under the program of exploration of natural resources of the earth and studies of the enviroment, the crew is conducting visual observations and is photographing separate areas of the earth's surface and the world ocean. The photographing is made with the multizonal space camera MKF-6M and the KATE-140 camera. Experiments to measure the fluxes of gamma radiation and charged particles in near-earth space are continued on board the complex. The research is conducted with the use of a small size gamma-ray telescope Yelena installed in the service compartment of the ship Soyuz-32. Another technological experiment in space materials science was carried out yesterday with the use of the Kristall unit. Medical checks showed that Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are in good health. The commander has the pulse rate of 56 beats per minute. The flight engineer has the pulse rate of 57 beats per minute. The arterial pressure is respectively 135 by 60 and 120 by 60 millimetres of the mercury column. The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts continue the research in the orbit near the earth.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES SCIENCE DAY 13 APRIL

LD201019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet Scientists' Lofty Mission; Ceremony in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] The tasks set the multimillion-strong army of Soviet scientists by the 25th CPSU Congress are great and responsible ones. The Communist Party orients researchers toward attaining frontranking positions in world science and taking a more active part in the country's socioeconomic development and in improving social production and culture. Our country's scientists and all working people greeted with great joy the news of the establishment of Soviet Science Day. A ceremony held in the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions 13 April was devoted to this holiday.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Kirillin and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, representatives of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and famous scientists. The meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom Secretary V.N. Makeyev.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was unanimously elected as honorary presidium by the meeting participants.

Prolonged applause greeted the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to Soviet scientists and all workers in Soviet science, which was read out by V.A. Kirillin. Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, took the floor. This is the first time, the scientist said, that we have celebrated a festival such as Soviet Science Day. It belongs equally to scientists and construction workers, to metallurgists and grain growers, to students and servicemen, as science and the building of socialism in our country are inseparable.

The speaker recalled the first measures of Soviet power to strengthen the role of science in Soviet society. In the "Draft Plan of Scientific and Technical Work" V.I. Lenin expressed the conviction that science is called upon to play a huge role in investigating natural resources and developing the country's production forces. Lenin's work virtually contained a party and state instruction to the young staff of science. Scientists embarked on a great campaign to seek raw material resources, new sources of energy and new materials.

The Academy of Sciences grew and strengthened along with the country, and its first comprehensive research plans came into being in response to the First 5-Year Plan for national economic development. In this way the united front of science and the economy began to be formed and is strengthening yearly.

The academician described in detail the contribution of Soviet scientists to the development of industry, agriculture, public health and culture and their tasks in mastering new energy sources, creating modern technologies and further strengthening the motherland's scientific and technical potential.

Party, State Greetings Message

LD131838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting, which has now ended, in the House of Unions Columns Hall, was devoted to Soviet Science Day, which will be marked for the first time on Sunday. Warm applause greeted the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, which was read by Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The greetings message says:

Steadfastly pursuing the Leninist path under the guidance of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and surrounded by the concern and attention of the entire people, our science has to date reached unprecedented heights. In a number of leading directions it is in the forefront of present day world science and is making an inestimable contribution to economic and cultural progress, the strengthening of our country's defense, and the development of international cooperation in the interests of world peace.

The noble toil of the scientists enjoys the respect of all the people. Fresh evidence of this is the establishment of Soviet Science Day, which is being marked as a big festival and a genuine review of Soviet scientists' achievements in carrying out the historic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Soviet scientists are urged, the greetings message continues, to speed up by every means scientific and technological progress in all sectors of communist construction and to participate actively in resolving pressing problems of social development. It is necessary that the achievements of the fatherland's science be quickly embodied in everything connected with the life and improvement of the working and everyday living conditions of Soviet people. The continuous growth of our country's intellectual potential, the energetic creative activity of the scientists and their high responsibility to the people, are the guarantee of further successes by our Soviet science.

The greetings message of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expresses firm confidence that Soviet scientists and all workers in science will achieve fresh outstanding successes and will make their worthy contribution to the further prosperity of our homeland in the name of the triumph of the ideals of communism and for the good and happiness of mankind.